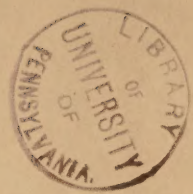


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Thesis

Geo. W. Otton

Dept. of Philosophy

1916

Introduction

15 pages

Varieties in Standard
English Pronunciation

Introduction

The varieties of English pronunciation furnish a very interesting study. In them is seen the workings of the language. In some varieties we see those very influences at work which have made the language what it is to-day. We see instances of the power of stress and of analogy. We note the influences which other languages both directly and indirectly, have exerted over our own. We note the changes brought about by the inherent nature of the word i.e. the phonetic changes. In a word we here see all those forces

Introduction (2)

at work which have caused the development of the language into its present form and which will cause it to develop along the same lines. Language is not sprung from any hap-hazard source nor has its development been left to chance. Language is a growth and although foreign and particular influences may cause it to swerve about and be retarded in its course, still when considered historically it can be said that it flows on its way in an even current under regular laws and following out a fixed line of development.

Introduction (3)

The last chapter of this thesis will contain an historical article on English pronunciation which will embrace all the principal changes to be found since Anglo-Saxon times. Immediately below, however, we will give a few general rules and observations which have forced themselves upon us by their frequency or their importance.

1. When comparing Br. or M.E. with Mod. E., we are struck mainly by two points of difference in the general tone of the language. We note its increased simplicity and the loss of

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of that masculine sound, the guttural h, which is still preserved in Scotland

Anglo-Saxon was one of the least sibilant of the Germanic family. This sibilancy was caused through French influence. They brought in many words containing sibilants and these with such native ones as were at hand, are the cause of this notable sibilancy of English.

The guttural h was gradually lost. In Early M.E., it is pronounced but in late M.E. it was generally given up. This was also probably due

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to French influence and their dislike for this sound, indeed their seeming incapability of pronouncing it.

To his Norman French influence has been a prolific source of change in English pronunciation. French accentuation is, in principle, just the opposite of ours. They are disposed to throw the accent near the close of the word. Thus many French words when introduced into English retained their Romance accentuation. In course of time, analogy with the native English words showed its effect and their

Introduction (b)

accentuation was thrown forward. In some words, this diversity of principle in accentuation is utilized to differentiate two meanings or shades of meaning of the same word e.g. august, ~~august~~.

For such words as these, the general rule can be noted that the more familiar and frequent a foreign word becomes, the more liable it is to be accented according to the English principle.

2. The pronunciation of certain combinations of words, especially those ending and

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and beginning with different consonants, is difficult on account of the different position of the mouth - passage required by the two consonants. To eliminate this difficulty or to make the transition to the two unaccented sounds easier, one of three things occurs. Either partial or whole assimilation of the two consonants is seen or a vowel is inserted between the two consonants both of which are then pronounced.

3. When two similar consonants come together in different syllables the first being unaccented

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i.e. being a prefix, then the first consonant is generally dropped

4. Vowels between voiced consonants when unstressed are very liable to elision or excessive weakening e.g. *rough*.

5. A breath consonant in order to keep its quality of sound must not be immediately followed by a voiced consonant. Such being the case, either the breath consonant becomes voiced or the voiced consonant becomes breath in other words, assimilation is bound to occur.

6. The breath consonant 'h'

Introduction

It has always been peculiarly liable to elision especially before *r* and *l* and a ruffled syllable is visible

7. We are inclined to make two similar consonants into one long consonant when they come together in internal combination or otherwise.

8. Note also that there is assimilation in vowels as well as in consonants.

9. In conversation when two words bring together vowels or the same consonants, the two words will be likely to coalesce and are almost sure to do so if one is *medit*.

10. *R* has a darkening influence

Introduction (10)

over a preceding 'a' in many cases
e.g. baron, barbarity.

11. Notice the off-glide (ə) sound
after every liquid or nasal consonant
except when followed by a word
beginning with a vowel.

12. In general, it may be said,
that the more symbolic a word
becomes, the more liable it is to
weakening and uncertainty.

13. Association or Analogy
plays its part in spelling as well
as in pronunciation e.g. world.

14. Although pronunciation is
developing more rapidly than
orthography which tends to be-
come fixed, still there is always

Introduction (1)

a mutual attraction between - 'see
e.g. Derby. This was originally
pronounced (daa rby) but it is
now pronounced as written

The body of this thesis
will contain the words of the
English language which have
varieties in pronunciation i.e.
varieties which are generally
heard and generally recognized.
Thus, we have nothing to do with
dialectal varieties except in those
cases where they have crept
into standard usage.

We have taken Webster as

Introduction (12)

our authority. Only those technical and scientific terms which Webster himself notes as having a variety of pronunciation are included.

The words will be divided according to the cause of the variety, whether by Accent, by Analogy, by Historical or by Phonetic Causes.

Under accent will be seen such varieties in pronunciation as that noted in the auxiliary verb 'will'.

Under Analogy will be found all those varieties which have been caused by this

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factor such as the difference in accent in the words 'about' 'outlook' etc when used as noun or as verb.

Under historical causes, such varieties as that seen in 'balm', 'palm', 'calm' etc.

Under phonetic causes, such varieties as are caused by the inherent character of the words themselves such as the variety in 'adipose', 'adipose amateur' etc.

The above four terms are really self-explanatory.

A great deal of useless discussion might be had over the division of the words into

Introduction (H)

these classes. With all propriety
some words might be placed in
the historical section instead of
in analogy or in the analogy
section instead of in phonetic.

This simply means that very
frequently, two or more of these
causes worked together to bring
about the variety in pronunciation
the point as to which class
they belong is not very
important. The important
matter is the noting of the
variety in pronunciation. This
I have tried to do as exhaustively
as it is possible for one man
to do it viz. by going over

Introduction (5)

Webster's unbridged dictionary
and noting and remarking upon
each word which I thought
had a variety in pronunciation.

First, however, we shall
have to give a sketch and
review of the Phonetic Alphabet
which I have used in noting
the varieties of pronunciation.



Phonetic Alphabet
25 pages

Phonetic Alphabet

The Phonetic Alphabet used in the following pages is the system as outlined by Sweet in his Short Historical English Grammar. I have considered this system the best for the purpose of the present paper as it is confined mainly to English sounds. It is thus not so detailed as more general systems are and is very simple and can be used with facility in a very short time.

I shall first give Sweet's system in full. I shall then review it showing its good points and where it is superior to some other systems in respect to practicability and facility of use.

Phonetic Alphabet (2)

The following is taken from Sweet's
Short Historical English Grammar
pg. 19-25

The Vowels in Detail

The following are the most important vowels.

A. Unrounded Vowels

63. (a) 'open back': (a-hæ) aha!

64. (æ) 'dull back': (sæn) son sun

65. (ə) 'mixed or neutral vowel'

(mʌm) murmur

66. (i) 'high front'. (fæi) in French
fini, the Short 'e:i' as in fining
being always open. Long close (i) is the
older English sound in such words
as see, sea, receive, machine, and
this sound is still preserved in

Phonetic Alphabet (3)

Scotland and the North of England
In the South of England it is diph-
thongized into (i) followed by very
close (e) which is nearly the sound
of the consonant (j) in *you*, so we
write (si)ect

67 (e) 'front' - French *é* is close front
~~the English vowel is much as open front~~
68 (æ) Before (a) - with which it forms
a diphthong - it is still opener as in
first *fair*. The long close,
front (ee) is still preserved in Scotch
in such words as *name*, *day* where
Standard English has the diphthong (ei)
68 (ae) 'broad front' (*man*) *man*

Phonetic Alphabet

B. Round Vowels

69. (u) 'high back round. Close in French *oui*, the *u* shut is in fact good, being always open. The older close (uu) in French words as *moor*, *more*, *you* (ju) is still kept in Scotland and the North of England but in the South of England it becomes (u) with a distinct (u). The open (u) as in *value*, is high mixed round vowel which when necessary we write (ü) (vakiü)

70. (o). Back round, close in French *oui* (ou). Close (oo) in Dutch, French where Standard English has the diphthong (ou). The (o) in the diphthong (ou) as in *boy* is the same open round

Phonetic Alphabet (5)

break (o) as in October is the open mixed vowel, which, when necessary we write (ö) - ("October")

71. (o) 'broad back round' This is the sound of the English short vowel in not, what. The long broad vowel is heard in such words as naught and fall. For convenience we write the short vowel (o) the long vowel (ö) in Standard English naught (not), not (not)

72. (y) 'high front round' = round-
ab. (i) French me, German über

73. (œ) 'front round' Close in French peu whose vowel is a rounded French e open in French peu.

Phonetic Alphabet (16)

Nasal Vowels

14. If a vowel is formed with the nose passing open it is said to be nasal which we mark by (n). Thus we have nasal (a-n), (e-n), (i-n), (o-n), (u-n), (au-n), (oi-n), (ou-n).

Diphthongs

15. One class being (i-y) and half-diphthongs because they are not very distinct, their two elements differing only in height.

16. Full diphthongs, on the other hand such as (ai au oi) are made of vowels as distinct as possible from one another.

17. There is another class of

Phonetic Alphabet (7)

Murmur diphthongs ending in ə as
in bear, here (hiə), fare, fare (feə)

poor (puə) pure (pjueə), more (mɔə)

There are also murmur triphthongs
as in fire (faɪə) loyal (lɔɪə)

48. The following table will show
the relations of the chief vowels
more clearly. Those marked * do
not occur in English

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| high back * ɪ | high mixed * ɛ | high front i |
| back a, ɒ | mixed ə | front e; æ |
| high back round u | high mixed round ii | high front round * y |
| back round o, ɔ | mixed round ʊ | front round * ɔ |

(V) metric Alphabet (8)

79. The relations of the English vowels may be shown thus:

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|------|----|----|
| Short | e | ɜ | i | e, æ | u | o |
| Long | a | ɑ | ɪ | | | ʊ |
| Half diphthongs | | | ij | ei | uo | ou |
| Full diphthongs | ai | au | | | | vi |
| Murmur diphthongs | | | is | es | us | os |

Consonants.

80. Consonants admit of a two-fold division (a) by form (b) by place of formation.

By form there are five classes.

81. (a) Open in which the passage is unimpeded without stopping such as (e)

82. (b) Stopped by stopping the

Phonetic Alphabet (9)

middle of the passage and leaving it open at the sides as in (l).

83. (c) Stopped, formed by complete closure. The voiceless stops (k, t, p) are in English followed by a breath of air or slight puff of breath thus cat - cat' - almost = character.

84. (d). Nasal consonants are formed with the complete closure of the mouth passage, the nose passage being left open as in (m).

85. (e) Trills are the result of vibration of the flexible parts of the mouth. Thus in the trilled

Scottish (v), the point of the tongue vibrates against the gum, the (v) 'red' being an open consonant

without any toll.
Place.

By place there are also five
26. (a) Back formed by the root of
the tongue, such as (t) in King
(King). The back open consonant (k)
is the sound of 'ch' in the Dutch
and German languages. The corresponding
voice consonant (g) is heard in
the German 'age'.

27. (b) Front, formed by the
middle of the tongue, such as the
front, open, voice consonant (i) in
you which is really a consonant
(i). The corresponding breath
consonant (e) is heard in 'German', and
Dutch 'een', English (e) in which

Phonetic Alphabet.

Southern English is pronounced 'lipus'.

88. (c). Point, formed in the tip of the Tongue. In the point-glide consonants such as the ϕ , t , k , w , l , the point of the Tongue is brought against the gums just behind the teeth; in the point-teeth consonants such as the point-teeth- ϕ (p) in 'thin', it is brought against the teeth. The voice consonant corresponding to (p) is b in 'thin'.

89. (d). Blade, formed by the Blade of the Tongue - that part of the tongue which is immediately behind the point. (s , z) are Blade consonants. In the blade-point consonants, such as the blade-point

8. In the 'lip-open' position is modified by raising the point of the tongue. The corresponding voiceless consonant (p) is heard in measure (m 30)

90. The point and blade consonants are included under the name of forward consonants.

91. (b) Lip, formed by the lips, such as (p, m). The 'lip-open' consonant (ø) is the sound produced in blowing out a candle. The corresponding voiceless consonant occurs in German in such words as quell (k 30) (p 30) as lip-teeth consonants (t, d) as in tear, and (f, v) as lip-back

Phonetic Alphabet (3)

Consonants formed by narrowing the lip-opening and raising the back of the tongue at the same time, as being characterized (v) as but not rounded (w) is then rounded (w)

Combined Consonants Rounding Forting

92 (wh, w) are really compound consonants, formed in two places at once. I marked it back-midling. The lip-open consonant as initial, we lip-midling or rounded the back-open consonant (x) we get the back rounded consonant (xw) in German 'auch'. Other consonants may be rounded in the same way, which we express by adding

Phonetic Alphabet (14)

(w), (med.) is 'ed' pronounced with a rounded lip.

93. When a consonant is modified by raising the back of the tongue, it is said to be hard-modified or hoisted, whichever you prefer. Thus, the hard-modified consonant is the sound in 'and' (d) and it is almost a consonant.

The Aspirate

94. The aspirate (h) is partly an oral throat consonant, partly a breathy voiceless. It is in the beginning of the (h) sound as in 'hot' and it is written with the letter 'h'.



Phonetic Alphabet (15)

23. The following is a table of the chief consonants. Those marked * do not occur in English.

| | Breath | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|
| | Throat | Back | Front | Point | Blade | Point | Lip | Lip-Back | Lip-Teeth |
| Open | h | *x | *c | *t | s | ʃ | *ð | w | f |
| Side | — | | | *l | | | | | |
| Stop | | k | *c | t | | | p | | |
| Nasal | — | *ŋ | *m | | | | *m | | |

| | Voice | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| Open | — | *j | j | r | ʃ | z | ʒ | *b | w | v |
| Side | — | | | l | | | | | | |
| Stop | — | g | *q | d | | | b | | | |
| Nasal | — | ŋ | *m | n | | | m | | | |

Phonetic Alphabet (16)

26. We generally write (b) etc instead of (r. h) for the sake of convenience.
R in English

97. (n) in E. occurs only before a vowel following it without any pause as in here he is (hi i s) is; before a consonant or a pause it is dropped leaving only the heading(s) as in here she is (she i s) here (hi s) is, hi s (hi s) is absorbed by a preceding (ed, ee) as in we, going far away, (ee, ee, ee), ha, ha and will. (e, e, e), that's kept finally before the -l as in our house (p ed, p ed) being also dropped before a consonant in the same word as in formed (p ed)

Phonetic Alphabet (11)

The system outlined above as compared to the Visible Speech Symbols given in Sweet's History of English sounds, practically the same system as that brought out by Mr. Melville Bell, has several points which recommend it for the purpose of the present paper.

Every system of phonetic writing must, to be of practical advantage, have some definite aim and limitations.

Sweet's Visible Speech is not so exhaustive as he claims. It is simply impossible to make an exhaustive list of the English alphabet. The Visible Speech is the Visible Speech. There is no such thing as a Visible Speech.

P'rimative Alphabet (18)

In the same manner, because there are the most distinct variations heard and they are recognized generally as being the same. If we admit any gradation of sound between these, as we are compelled to do then we have a continuous series of sounds. Theoretically then, the vowels are regarded as being a continuous range of sound, however minute, between 'a' and 'i', and 'i' and 'e'. Thus, it is impossible to make an arbitrary distinction.

The principal point of difference in making an universal alphabet, is ^{not} in the fact that some of the vowels are not

P. D. Webster, Alphabet, 1844,

If the consonants have a slight difference in sound in different languages. The 'a' may be a little farther back in one language than in another, the 'n' may be given a stronger, purer tone. These small ~~difficulties~~ differences, so difficult to analyze when taken separately, give, however, a distinct tone to the language. The failure to recognize this point is one reason why, for example, many Englishmen in talking French or German, have an accent as it is popularly called. Thus, to make an exhaustive and universal alphabet it would be necessary to give

Phonetic Alphabet 20

All the gradations of sound are to be mastered of all the slight differences in the sounds of vowels and consonants of the different languages. This can be done to a certain extent as Sweet has done it, but sooner or later one is sure to be met by some difficulty which has not been covered.

Thus, because the Phonetic Alphabet is particular in its aim and is restricted almost wholly to English sounds, I have chosen it for the present paper.

As compared directly with the Visible Speech symbols.

(1). It is simpler & more recognizable that confusion may arise in

Phonetic Alphabet (2)

the application of his Visible Speech Symbols and on this account he sometimes encloses the Roman Symbols to explain them.

2. It is more practicable and can be used with greater facility. The Visible Speech Symbols take longer to write than the Phonetic Alphabet and must be carefully made or confusion may arise.

3. The Phonetic Alphabet is more easily learnt. The Visible Speech Symbols are so various and their points of difference and similarity shade into each other so easily that very great familiarity with the system is needed before it can be used correctly. This has two results. Not only is the

Phonetic Alphabet 22,
writer liable at any time to make a
mistake but the reader, likewise
must have a great familiarity with
the system or he will not under-
stand the points of difference in
sound and pronunciation which
the Visible Speech Symbols are
intended to convey.

4. Every English Philologist
has some system of Phonetic
Writing similar to Sweet's Phonetic
Alphabet and readily adapted to
it. On the other hand, as
noted above, Sweet's Visible Speech
Symbols are so many and so
confusing, that a great familiarity
with them is needed before they

Phonetic Alphabet (23)

can be used or understood without difficulty.

The above arguments would not be wholly admissible if merely a comparison between Sweet's Phonetic Alphabet and his Visible Speech Symbols were made without reference to any specific use of the same. As being a more exact notation applying to all sounds, English and foreign, the Visible Speech Symbols must be given the preference. But, for any such purpose as that of the present paper where clearness and simplicity, practicability and facility are required, the Phonetic Alphabet, for the above reasons, is the better system.

Phonetic Alphabet (24)

In this system, he makes use of all the Vowels and all the consonants with the exception of four viz 'c' covered by k; 'g' covered by k & g. 'y' covered by i & j. 'x' divided into its component sounds 'h' and 's'; and 'i' represented by 'j' e.g. year jiar). He gives to these letters the sounds ordinarily and universally acknowledged as denoted by them. Thus, the reader is compelled to learn only the few sounds and symbols which are not covered by the letters of the alphabet e.g. 'p' dull back as in son, sun (22) (p) 'ə' mixed or neutral vowel minimum (ə) (e) broad back vowel caught (ʌ) (ʌ)



Phonetic Alphabet 25

'ŋ' = 'ng' as in king (king)

'θ' = 'th' as in thin

'ð' = 'th' as in then

'ʃ' = 'sh' as in she

'ʒ' = sound in measure (meʒə)

These are the most important of the new symbols. After learning these, a rather easy task, the writer is able to go to work and accurately designate the sound of any word met with in the English Language.



Words influenced
by Analogy.

6 The word 'accessory' according to Webster should be accented on the first syllable but the natural accent is on the second syllable and such is its general pronunciation

The word 'alloy' has correctly the accent on the second syllable but frequently it is pronounced with the accent on the 1st syllable when used as a noun probably in analogy with 'absent', 'absent' etc

Similarly 'ally' where the accent is correctly on the 2nd syllable

The word 'acoustic' has two
proncs. According to W. B. A. is
rightly pronounced acoustic (a-caustic)
The other pronc. which is heard
among careless speakers and even
more generally is acoustic (a-caustic)

The right accentuation of 'adept'
is on the second syllable but we
frequently hear it pronounced ádept

Careful speakers give 'adroit' the
French pronc. but generally its
pronc. is ə droit

5 The word 'advertisement' should
correctly have the accent on the
second syllable but it is very often
pronounced with the accent on the third
syllable. This is probably an analogy
with advertise, advertiser etc.

The word 'asinine' is pronounced
in two ways. By some the 2nd 'i'
is pronounced as in French *fini*.
By others it is pronounced as an anal-
ogy with the 'i' in wine(wain)
kine(kain) etc.

The word 'agile' has when correctly pronounced a short 'i' but we hear it given the long pronunciation. This is probably due to the 'e' following which is so frequently a sign of length of the preceding vowel. The remark refers also to ~~agility~~ and ~~agile~~ness.

'Algebraic'. In this word the 'i' is very often not pronounced long but short 'e' being pronounced (as in algebra). Do also algebraically and algebraist.



The word 'balcony' very rarely now has the accent on the 2nd syllable, balcony. It, like very many other Romance words, has shifted forward its accent on analogy with the native words of the language.

The word 'ballet' when correctly pronounced is given the French pronunciation, the t being silent (barlee). By uneducated persons, it is at times pronounced as an English word (balet t). This pronunciation is considered vulgar and illiterate but it shows like the above 'balcony', the tendency of English to anglicise foreign words when they become common.

The word 'chamois' is pronounced in two ways. (ʃaʁme) and (ʃaʁmwa). The first pronunciation is generally used when the word means 'the leather made from the skin of the Chamois' and the latter pronunciation when it means the animal itself.

The word 'cinque' is correctly given the French pronunciation but very frequently we hear it pronounced (pink).

'Clearly' is correctly pronounced (kleə) but at times on analogy with clear, it is pronounced (plɪn). So also clearness, unclearly, unclearness.

'clique' is correctly pronounced
(klyk) but is sometimes heard to be
uttered as (klyk).

The pronunciation of clique as
seen in clerk, derby, sermon,
sergeant, is probably due ultimately
to an O.E. custom of pronouncing
er as or. This custom is known to
have been extant in the 15th century
in the poetry of Villon. In Chaucer
also we find derby, clerk, sermon
person all pronounced as if written as

In America we pronounce
derby and clerk as they are written
but in England both pronouns are
heard with about equal frequency.

Servant is ^{now} always pronounced as written by correct speakers.

Servant is always pronounced as if spelled ser —

but person and person the variety has been put to rest by giving us two well defined words.

Merchant also used to be pronounced marchant.

Webster gives cognizable cognizance the two pronunciations, stating that the first two syllables can be pronounced (kög - ni -) or (kön - e -). The latter pronunciation is much the more common probably because it agrees with the orthography.

The last syllable of 'collander' is correctly pronounced (-ed), not, as at times it is heard, (-ad).

In comely, comeliness etc. as in clearly, the orthography has had an influence on the pronunciation. Their correct pronunciation is (kəmlə) (kəmlənəs) but we hear the sound of the 'o' at times as (kəumlə), (kəumlənəs).

So also uncomely, uncomeliness.

The word collander has two pronunciations which are used with about the same frequency viz. (kəlləndər) and (kəlləndə). The 'i' in the latter pronunciation is probably due to the influence of the 'l'.

The generally accepted pronct. of
collage is (kolidz) but we sometimes hear
it sounded (kolidz).

Continuously is correctly accented
on the first syllable but probably
through analogy with continuations,
continualious etc we hear it accented
on the second syllable, continuously.

Courteous, courteously and courteous-
ness are correctly pronounced (kɔrt-) -
but through analogy and confusion with
court, courtly etc, we sometimes hear it
proncd (kɔkt-)

So also courtesy, courtesying,
uncourteous, uncourteously, uncourteousness,
discourteous, discourteously, discourtesy.

'Cypresure' has two correct pronuncs.
according to Wb. viz (aɪnəʃʊr) + (paɪnəʃʊr)

The word 'breeches' is correctly
proncd (brɪtʃɪz) but at times when
it is rounded (brɪtʃɪz), no doubt owing
to the influence of its orthography.

Wb. allows two proncs. for deis
viz (dɔɪz) and (deɪz).

The word dance is sometimes
given the French proncd (dɑ:ns)
but on analogy with such words as
'cane', 'flower', 'house', it is now cor-
rectly proncd (da:ns)

Similarly the words dance, dancing etc

Special infrequent proncd (da:nsɪd)

Correct Proncd. (da:nsɪd)

The word 'data' has two proncs.
(daatə) and (daktə). The latter is the
more frequent of the two.

The word 'decastich' is, according
to Mr. correctly pronounced (dekəstik)
but on analogy with such words as
which, such, it is often pronounced (dikaestik).
Similarly distich, hemistich,
tercetiade.

The words decorous, decorously,
decorousness, can either be pronounced
(di-kə-rə-s) or (dekə-rə-s) according to Mr.
The first pronc. is probably on anal-
ogy with the many other words be-
ginning with the prefix de-accented
syllable + —.

Similarly deficit.

In the case of 'deficit', however,
the pron. (def \approx it) is the correct
one but the other is often heard viz
(dig-jit)

The verb 'deluge' correctly has
the accent on the 1st syllable but an
analogy with the numerous pairs of
nouns and verbs like accent, accnt,
content, contnt etc, we sometimes
hear it sounded with the accent on
the last syllable viz deluge. This
of course, is aided by the natural
desire to have some definite dis-
tinction between the noun and
verb-form.

The word 'demon' is correctly pronounced (di-mŏn) but on analogy probably with demoniac, demoniacal etc it is sometimes though infrequently pronounced (di-mŏn).

The word 'depos' is correctly pronounced (dei-pŏ) according to W.B. It also has two other pronuncs. both of which are very common and both due to analogy with other words beginning with de —. The varieties are (dei-pŏ) and (dei-pŏ).

Despicable is correctly accented on the 1st syllable but sometimes it is heard accented on the 2nd syllable so also despicableness.

The correct pronunciation of 'detour' is (dei - tūə) but very frequently we hear it pronounced (dij - tūə)

The word discretion through analogy with discreet, discretess etc is sometimes pronounced (diskrij (ə)n). Its correct pron. is (diskrɪʃən)

The words disputable, disputant are correctly accented on the 1st syllable but probably on analogy with 'dispute', we sometimes find them accented on the 2nd syllable.

So also indisputable, indisputably, indisputableness, disputably.

The second 'i' in 'domicile' is sometimes pronounced long (i:).

The 'i' in 'divan' is short in correct usage but through analogy with the many words in di(dig) + this 'i' is sometimes lengthened (divaary).

According to W. L., the words 'docile', 'docile', have two pronunciations: (dó sigl) and (dó sigl); (dó sibl) and (dó sibl).

The word 'drama' has two pronunciations, equally correct viz (dramə) and (dramə).

The word 'drought' is correctly pronounced (draut) but we hear it sounded (draut).

The word dyspepsia is correctly pronounced (dis-) but through analogy with such words as dyspepsia, dyspnea etc it is sometimes pronounced (dis +).

The word donkey has two pronuncs. used with about equal frequency viz (dunkai) and (daunkai).

'Edificatory' may be accented either ed-i-fic-a-tory or ed-i-fic-a-tory.
So also edificant!

The words egoism, egotist, egotism, egotist, egotize are correctly pronounced with long e (ij) but very frequently the 'e' is pronounced short.

'Elongation' is correctly accented
along-a-tion but very frequently
the third syllable receives the accent

'Elysium' is correctly pronounced
(el i s i j u m) but it is most frequently
heard to be uttered (el i s i j u m).

The word 'emir' is either
pronounced (i j m i r) or (e m i r).

'Elegiac' can be pronounced either
(el i j e z i j a c) or (e l e z i j a c).

The word 'empiric' can be
accented on either the first or
second syllable

The word 'encore' should be given the French pronunciation but very frequently indeed it is pronounced as if it were a native English word viz (en-kor).

The word 'English' is correctly pronounced (ing li) but at times it is sounded (en li).

The words emulate, emulation, emulating, emulいた, emulation, are all correctly pronounced with the short o e.g. (em'ö ll i - it) but sometimes we hear them pronounced longer (em öll i - it).

So also estab, estab, estab, estab.

The word 'envelope' has two proncts. (en - vel - up) and (en - vel - əp). The latter pronct. is through analogy with the verb 'envelop'.

The word 'envelope' can be accented on either the 1st or the 2nd syllable. The accentuation on the 2nd syllable is the more common.

In analogy with 'equality', equable, equally, and equableness, all three very often have the first syllable short although according to Wb. it should be pronounced long as in 'equal' (i - kwəl).

The word 'équerre' is generally so written and accented but it is also found as équerry. The former is by far the most common form.

The word 'équilibrer' should be accented on the 2nd syllable e.g. équilibrer but in America at least, probably through analogy with its allied form 'équilibre' it is most frequently accented on the 3rd syllable as 'équilibrer'.

'Équinoxe' correctly has the long (i) in front. but we also hear it pronounced short as (é k w o n ö k s).

'Equipage' is correctly accented on the 1st syllable but we hear it at times accented on the 2nd syllable.

Similarly the word 'exemplary'

'Expatriate' is pronounced either (eks-pat-rij-it) or (eks-pit-rij-it) as also expatriated, expatriating, expatriation. The latter or shorter form is probably from analogy with the other words in 'pa —' which are pronounced (pi —).

'Expurgate', 'expurgated' can according to Mr. be accented on either the 1st or 2nd syllable, the latter being the more common.

Similarly exorcise

The word facade is correctly pronounced 'faesid' but it is sometimes pronounced (fassad)

The word fakir has two spellings and two pronunciations viz fakir (fa kɪr) and faquir (fei - kɪr)

The word falcon has two pronouns according to Wb. viz fɔlkən and (fɔl kən)

It is also falconer, falconry.

It might be said that all words beginning fal - have at times the (fɔl) pronoun. whether that is the correct sound or not. This is due to the influence of the following 'l'.

The word febrile is pronounced either (fij brijl) or (febrijl).

O is an analogy with ferocious etc the 'o' in ferocity is sometimes though infrequently pronounced long.

The word 'ferule' is pronounced in two different ways both equally correct viz (fervil) and (feroul).

The words 'finance' and 'financier' are correctly accented on the last syllable but sometimes they are accented on the syllable next to the last.

The word 'fog' and its derivatives
have two pronunciations the second
being the correct one viz (flög) & (fləg)
So also fog, bog, boggy, bogginess,
foggily.

The word 'food' is constantly
pronounced in two ways the first being
the regularly developed form and the
second arising from analogy viz (fuəd) & (fud).

The correct pron. of 'forest' is
(fərest) but we sometimes hear it
sounded (faərest).

'Frankincense' is accented on
either the first or second syllable e.g.
frankincense or frankincense

The word 'frontier' is correctly pronounced (frɒntiə) but very frequently it is pronounced (frʌntiə).

Wb. gives two pronuncs. to 'frank' viz (frɒp) and (frʌp). The latter is the more common by far.

The word 'guise' is accented on either the 1st or 2nd syllable.

The word 'gala' is correctly pronounced (gælə) but it is sometimes pronounced (gələ). This latter pronc. is very common.

The word 'gauntlet' is correctly pronounced (gæntlət) but probably through analogy with 'gauntlet' it is pronounced at times (gɒntlət).

'Garrison' and its derivatives are correctly pronounced (garrə'sən) but sometimes they are sounded (garə'sən).

Webster gives (gleimər) as the correct pronct. of glamour but very frequently it is pronounced (glarmər).

'God' has two proncts. both in general use viz (gōd) and (gɒd). Its derivatives have the same variation, ~~godly~~ godliness.

'Sondola' is correctly accented on the 1st syllable but frequently it is accented on the second.

The word 'hantur' is pronounced either (həntur) or (həntair).

'Gorge', gorged', gorging' are according to Wt. correctly pronounced (gawdz). He admits that it is very frequently pronounced (gawdz).

'Gize' is according to Wt. pronounced (gizz) but it is most frequently pronounced (gaiz).

'Hauberk' is correctly pronounced (hauberk) but sometimes it is pronounced (hauberk).

'Herald' is correctly pronounced (herald) but the pronounced (herald) is often heard. So also its derivatives heraldic, heralded, heralding, heraldically.

The exclamative 'high-hu' is according to Wb. pronounced (hij-hu) but very frequently it is sounded (hi-ou)

'Heresiaich' is pronounced either (hæmæsijak) or (hæxijak).

'Hieroglyphi' is correctly pronounced (hæi-er +) but on analogy with hieroglyphic etc it is sometimes sounded (hij a +). So also hieroglyphic, hieroglyphist

'Hincus' is correctly pronounced (hæi-nus) but very frequently though incorrectly it is pronounced (hij-nus). So also hincously, hincousness.

The initial 'h' in 'Hester' is either sounded or silent

Wb. accents homicidal on the
1st syllable but it is very frequently
in fact, most frequently accented
on the second homicidal

'Hover' (huvə) is sometimes
though incorrectly pronounced (huvə).

The exclamation hurrah is
pronounced either (hə rəi) or (hə rə aɪ)
It is also pronounced (hə rə aɪ).

'Hybrid' is pronounced either (hy-bɪd)
(hyb-rɪd).

'Ignoramus' sounds like 'a',
correctly (ɪ) but at times it is
pronounced (a).

'Hypocrite' is pronounced either (hī-crī-tē) or (hī-crī-tē).

Illustrate is correctly accented on the 2nd syllable but frequently we hear it accented on the 1st syllable. So also illustrated, illustrating.

Implacable, implacably, implacableness, implacability when correctly pronounced, sound the 'a' as 'ei' but at times it is pronounced (ē).

Incomparable, incomparableness, incomparably are all accented correctly on the 2nd syllable e.g. in-com-pa-rable but on analogy with 'compare' probably, they are sometimes accented on the 3rd syllable e.g. in-com-pa-rable.

'Indecorous', 'indecorously', 'indecorousness', are all accented either 3rd or 2nd syllable e.g. indecorous or indecorousness.

'Inducible', 'inducibility', 'inducible' have two proncs. The 'o' can be pronounced either (oo) as in 'ocean' or (u).

'Inflammably', 'inflammability', 'inflammable', 'inflammableness' are correctly pronounced (in flamm-ə-bəl) etc but on analogy with flame probably, they are sometimes pronounced (in flamm-ə-bəl) etc.

'Ingrain', 'ingrained', 'ingraining', can be accented on either the 1st or second syllable e.g. ingrain or ingrain.

So also innate, innately, innateness e.g. innate or innately.

'Inguing' is correctly accented on the last syllable but one, but at times it is accented on the 1st syllable.

So also inspiratory.

'Intercalate', intercalating, intercalated, can be accented on either the 1st or 2nd syllable intercalate or intercalate.

So also interpolate, interpolating, interpolator, interstitial.

'Intervene', 'Intervene', intervene are pronounced according to Wb. (inter vne vne) etc but very frequently they are sounded (inter vne vne)

The word invalid when used
as an adjective is accented on the
2nd syllable, when a noun on the 1st.

'Surveigle', 'surveigler', etc on
analogy with surveil, surveilled etc
is sometimes pronounced (surveig) the
correct pron. being (survej) (f)

The first 'a' in 'irrational',
'irrationally', 'irrationality' is pronounced
either 'ai' or 'a:'.
(f)

Similarly with irrefragable
irrefragableness, irrefragability, irrefragably
(f)

'Irrefutable' is pronounced either (irrefutəbəl)
(f) or (irrij fʌntəbəl)
So also irrefutably.
(f)

The 'o' in irrevocable, irrevocably
can be pronounced either (b) or (ou)
the former sounding (v) is the
more frequent.

The 'o' in jocond, jocondness,
jocondly is incorrectly pronounced
(ou) but is rightly sounded (v).

The 'i' in regular, regulate,
regulated, regulating is according
to Wb. pronounced long but very
frequently it is sounded short.

'Kilometer' is accented on either
the 1st or second syllable.

W. b. gives lacunism two proncs.
viz (lɪkənɪzəm) and (ləkənɪzəm)

Lava is correctly pronounced (leɪvə)
but it is also sometimes pronounced (ləvə)
So also lazar, lazarlike, lazarly

'Legend' is pronounced either (lɛnd) or (led) (ənd). So also leisure, leisurely.

Leisure, leisurely, leisurely are
correctly pronounced (liːʒn —) but some-
times they are pronounced (leɪʒn —).

Lever is correctly pronounced (leɪvə)
but it is frequently pronounced (liːvə).
So also leverage.

Leporello is pronounced either (le-pə-ri-jə) or (lep-ə-ri-jə). So also levantine

Lichen is pronounced either (li-jən) or (li-tən)

Lien is pronounced either (li-jən) or (li-jən)

Lieutenant, Lieutenancy are pronounced either (li-ten-ant) or (li-ten-ant)
So also sublieutenant

Signalbox is pronounced either (sig-nal-boks) or (sig-nal-boks).

Livre is pronounced either (li-vr) or (li-vr)
So also livre.

'Madam' is generally and correctly
proncd: (mā-d-əm) but we hear it
still given the French pronk (mādām).

'Mailstrom' is proncd: correctly
(mael str-əm) but we hear it sounded
at times (mil str-əm).

'Manage' is proncd. either
(ma-nij) or (mā-nē).

The first syllable in 'medieval'
'medievally' is correctly proncd (me-)
but sometimes it is sounded (mij)
So also 'meteoric'.

'Metonymy' may be accented on
either the 1st or 2nd syllable.

'membranous' is accented on either the 2nd or 1st syllable. In the last case it is spelt (membranous)

menacing, menacer, menaced are correctly accented on the initial syllable but they are sometimes heard to be accented in the 2nd syll.

modality, modicum, are correctly pronounced (mō-) but sometimes they are pronounced (mōi-)

So also monad, monadical, monomania, monomaniac,

hack is pronounced either (næks) or (næks)

Narrate can be accented on either the 1st or 2nd syllable.

The first syllable 'na-' in
national, nationalism, nationality
nationalize, nationalized, nationalizing
nationally, nationalness can be
pronced either (nei -) or (nac -)

Nicotine is according to Wb. pronced
(nik or tin) but very frequently it is
written nicotine and pronced (nik outijn)

Prove according to Wb. can be pronced
either (prou) or (nɛn).

The nu + in negatory is cor-
rectly pronced (ni +) but sometimes
it is rounded (nɛ +)

Delique is pronced either (vɛlɛik) or
(vɛlɛik)

O obscure, obscurely, obscureness,
other derivatives can be accented with
correctness on either the 1st or 2nd syllable.

(1) obscure, obscurely are pronounced
either (ou-bi-j-i-ent) or (ou-bee-i-ent)

O ominous, ominously, ominousness
are correctly pronounced (ō-mi-nus) but on
analogy with obscure it is sometimes in-
correctly pronounced (ou-mi-nus).

O opacate is accented on either the
1st or 2nd syllable.

'Pastil' is either pronounced pastil or
pastil. In the latter case it is spelled
regularly pastille the 'i' being pronounced (ij).

'Pageant', pageantry can be pronounced either (par —) or (pi —).

'Palatic' may be accented on either the 1st or 2nd syllable.

'Palffy' is correctly pronounced (pa-ul-fy) but at times it is pronounced (paf-fy).

Patriot, patriotic, patriotism, can be correctly pronounced either (pit —) or (pat —).

Similarly patron, patronage, patronal, patroness, patronize, patronizer, patronless, patronizing, repatriate, re-patriated, repatriating, unpatriotically.

'Petal' is pronounced either (pet-al) or (pi-tal).



Peremptorily, peremptoriness, peremptory
are all correctly accented on the 1st
syllable but they are sometimes heard to
be accented on the 2nd.

The word perfect can be accented
on either syllable. It is probable, however,
that on analogy with other similar
words, the accentuation on the final
syllable will become the recognized form.

Perpetuity, perspicuity are correctly
accented on the third syllable but
there seems to be a tendency to
accent it on the second.

'Placard' is correctly pronounced (blackard)
but it is sometimes pronounced (pleikard).



'Politic' should be accented
on the 1st syllable but sometimes it
is heard to be accented on the 2nd
So also politically.

'Portent' is according to W.B.
correctly accented on the last syllable
but very frequently it is accented
on the 1st syllable

'Precedent' (adj) precedency, are
all accented correctly on the 2nd
syllable which is proved (sic) but
at times on analogy with
precedent (noun), they are accented
on the initial syllable and
thus proved (present)
So also precedently

'Prology' and 'prology' are pronounced
either (prij laci) or (pro laci)

So also prology, prology, prology
prology have occasionally the
(pre -) prefix but according to
W. L. (prij -) is correct

'Prology' is like prology
but in fact, the (pre -) prefix
is by far the more commonly & generally used

Prology is pronounced (pre test) or (prij test)

Prology is correctly pronounced
(prij test) but sometimes it is
pronounced (pre test).

So also private, private, private
private man.

'Proceeds' is accented on either
the 1st or 2nd syllable. It is possible
that the accentuation on the
initial syllable will become the
common one.

'Provide' is pronounced either
(prə'vaid) or (prə'vɪd)

'Provision' is pronounced either
(prɪ'ʒən) or (prə'vɪʒən)
I also know Russian

'Provoke' is pronounced either
(prə'vɒk) or (prə'vəʊk)

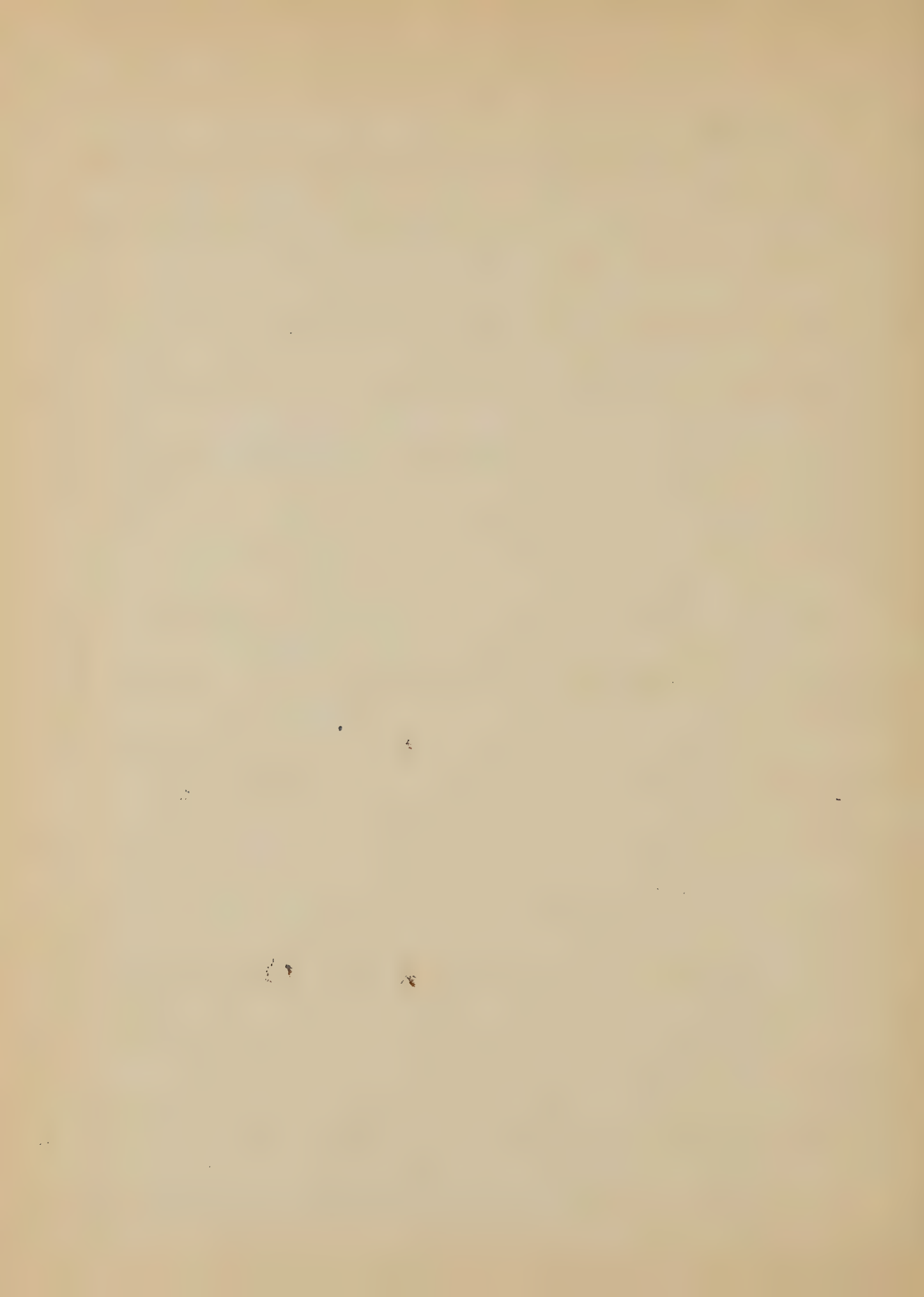
'Pythagorean' is accented on
either the 3rd or 4th syllable.

'Kuadrille' is pronounced either
(kuadrill) or (kadill)

Quinine is pronounced (kuinain) according to W.B. It is also very frequently pronounced (kuini, vij)

'Racoon' has the 'e' either short or long according to the accentuation which may be on the 1st or 2nd syllable, thus (rassiməs) or (rassé ~~ness~~)

'Refraction', reflex, refractive, refracting, refractory are correctly pronounced (rassé) but in analogy with rare (rare) they are now often pronounced (rassé) —.



Natural, naturelle, naturalism
naturalist, naturalistic, naturalistical
naturalistically, naturality, naturalize
naturally, naturalness, are all
pronced either (na -) or (rei -)

Refragable is pronced either
(refraigəbəl) or (refragəbəl)

The first syllable of ren-
dorous, rendorous, rendorous
ing is at times given the
French nasal pronct.

Reparable, reparably are
correctly accented on the 1st syl-
able but sometimes it is
heard to be accented on the 2nd.

Revoluble, according to Wb.
is accented on the 1st syllable
but very frequently it is accented
on the second.

'Ricochet' is pronounced either
(rikoʊʃet) or as in French (rikoʊʃe)

Rivibility, visibleness, visible
visibly are pronounced: (vis-) or (rais-)

'Route' is pronounced (raʊt) or (rɔʊt)

'Sapphire' is pronounced either
(sæfɪr) or (sæfɪr)

Separatory, separator are
correctly accented on the 1st
syllable but sometimes they
are heard to be accented on
the third.

'Sevile', sevrilly have a
short 'i' when pronounced correctly
but on analogy with the great
number of other words ending
in 'e', where the 'e' shows a
long vowel in the preceding
syllable, this 'i' is frequently
pronounced long (i.e. -ai).

So also ~~sevrillness~~

Sexagenary is pronounced either
sex-a-gen-ary or sex-á-gen-ary.

'Shive' is pronounced either (ʃi) or (ʃi:), the first being the older point.

The 'i' in shived, is correctly pronounced (i:), but on analogy with 'lived' p.p. of the live, it is sometimes shortened.

Silve is correctly pronounced (i) but sometimes it is rounded (ai) (silv).

The word sinew is considered to be a derivative word, is also written and pronounced sinew.

The first is, however, the more common form probably on analogy with 'supplow'.

Sincere, sincere
sincerest has properly long 'i' (ai) but it very frequently is pronounced short 'i' as in 'i'.

Sinister, sinister, sinister
sinisterly, sinisterly,
sinisterly, sinisterly are
all correctly accented on the
1st syllable but they are at
times accented on the 2nd.

The 'o' in plot, plot, plot
plot may be pronounced either (o) or 'ö' eg. (plot) or (plöt).

Oppress is pronounced either with
the accent on the 1st or 2nd syllable.

Dislaid, dislase, dislasing,
dislacement are correctly pronounced (dislās)
etc but they are sometimes heard
to be pronounced (dislās)

So also dislasmus, dislasmist,
dislasmus, dislasmic, dislasmical
dislasmically.

Dispiracle is pronounced in the
(dispirākl) or (dispirākl)

'Dispiral' has two pronunciations
to 1st (dispirāl) and 2nd (dispirāl).

The 'l' in strategic, strategical,
is correctly pronounced (l) but at
times it is heard to be pronounced
(p).

(Sphere) spheric, spherically
spherical, sphericallyness, sphericity
spheres, spherule are all proved
correctly (refer -) but sometimes
on analogy with sphere (sph) they
are proved (sph -).

So also splanetic, splanetical
splanetically, splanic, splanish.

Stanch, stancher, stanching
stanchd, stanchion, stanchless,
stanchness, are, according to Wb.
proved (stanch) but very
frequently they are proved (st - n).

The 'x' in strychnine is
correctly proved (st) but is some-
times misproved (st). This is even
a rather frequent mistake.

Tapestry, tapestried are
correctly pronounced (taps-) but
sometimes they are pronounced (tēps-)

Tasidermy, tasidermic, tasider-
mist are all correctly accented on
the 1st syllable but they are frequently
accented on the 2nd syllable

Tact is pronounced either (tikt) or (tākt)
In the latter case it is written (tākt)

Tine is pronounced (tēs) or (tīns)

Tiny is, according to Wb.,
correctly pronounced (tini) but (tīpi)
and (tāni) are also heard very
frequently.

Tornado is pronounced. it is
(torn-ado) or (torn-ido).

Tornado is correctly pronounced.
(torn-ado) but it is frequently
pronounced (torn-ido).

Treble, trebleness, treble, are
according to Wb., pronounced (treb-
l) but on analogy with the
commoner words in the group.
(treb), they are frequently pronounced (treb-
l).

Terror is correctly pronounced.
(terr-er) but it is frequently pronounced (terr-
or).

Telescope is pronounced
(tel-ih-scope) or (tel-ih-scope).

Suppose is supposed either
tūbēse or tūbērose

Tyrannize, tyrannized, tyrannizing, tyrannous, tyranny are all
correctly pronounced (tīr —) but they
are often heard to be pronounced
tair. — So also tyrannical,

Unborn is accented on either
the 1st or 2nd syllable.

Uncomplaisant, uncomplaisantly
are correctly accented on the 2nd
syllable but they are sometimes heard
to be accented on the 3rd syllable. This
is on analogy with the great number
of words in (un —) which are
accented on the third syllable.

Vagabond, vagabondage
are accented on either the 2nd or 3rd syll.

Vacate is correctly accented
on the 1st syllable but in some cases
heard to be accented on the 2nd.

'Valet' is pronounced either (vay-
let) or (va-let).

Vaporability, vaporable, vaporate
vaporation, vaporific, vaporizable,
vaporization, vaporize, vaporized
vaporizing are all correctly pronounced
but on a par with their root word
vapor (vay-por), they are all at
times pronounced (vay-).

Vase is according to Wb. correctly
pronounced (vair) but by very many
speakers it is pronounced (väs).

Vandril is correctly pronounced
(vandril) but through analogy
with other words in 'ai' it is
often pronounced (vasudril).

The 'c' in vennelli is pronounced
either (f) or k. So also violoncello
violoncellist. In both these cases
the (f) pronounced is their original
Italian pronunciation, while the (k)
pronounced is an analogy with
the many other cases before
'e' + 'i' where 'c' is pronounced (k).

Visored, is is correctly pronounced
(vīzəd) but sometimes it is heard
to be pronounced (vīzəd).

Wh. pronounces whar
prow (f) but very frequently the
f is not pronounced at all. So
also wharfage, wharfing, wharfing.

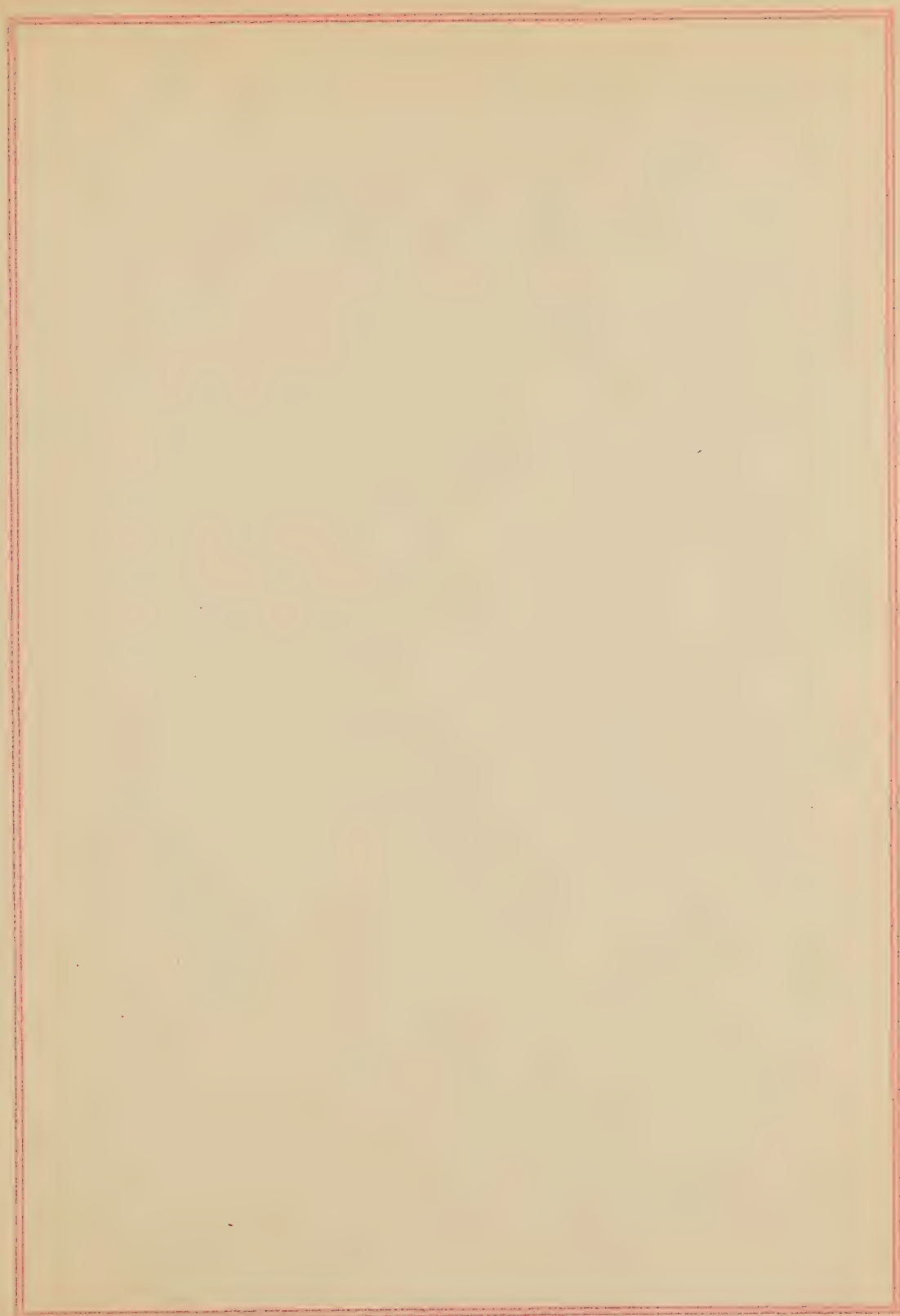
The is in wharfing is pronounced
either (i) or (a).

Wh. gives as the pronunciation of wharf
either (vīzəd) or (vīzəd) the
latter pronunciation is becoming ob-
solete and is but rarely
heard except in poetry.

Yapon is pronounced either
heipōn or (japōn).

'Yea' is pronounced either
or (yei).

Zenith is pronounced either
(zenith) although the correct
pronunciation is (zenith).



Words influenced
by Accent

19 pages.

The article 'a' has varieties of pronunciation which are recognized when the word is attentively considered.

(1) In grave and emphatic speech, slowly and deliberately uttered, we hear its full sound 'a:'.
a:

(2) Its most frequent and in common colloquial speech, its only prout. is (p). This dulled or shortened prout is due to its position.

This (p) sound has some modification according to its position.

(a) Before 'u' and 'ui' the 'a' is nasalized. This is caused in the following manner. The sound of 'a' is made with the palate closed, in the nasal sound

the palate is open and thus in
 hurry to pass from the sound
 (e) to the nasal sound, the
 palate is opened a little too soon
 causing the nasalization of the (e).

(b). Before gutturals, the (e) is
 gutturalized especially before g.
 This is explained in a manner
 similar to (a).

(c) Before: all other consonants
 the a has the effect of strengthening
 or lengthening the vowel sound
 of the word.

11) In very few cases, I've 'and' receive its full phonetic value. In receive this, it needs to be given the emphasis

12) Very often it is so weakened that it is merely a vocalic *v* e.g. "Jack *v* his brother will go."

13) It is also pronounced (pnd). This is probably its most frequent form.

The *d* is very frequently dropped. According to the stress *i* - *is* is retained or not but it is more likely to be retained before vowels and in them before the rest of the consonants.

The cause of this change or variety is, of course, the want of accent, the power of which this word never will *is* (pnd) (pnd) (pnd) (pnd)

The word 'at' is correctly pronounced 'at' but when in a very emphatic position e.g. 'Run at the man not the horse', the vowel is obscured until it is pronounced (p) (t)

The prefix 'be' when unaccented and without even secondary stress is pronounced (b). At times the rhetorical emphasis is cast upon it and it is pronounced just as in 'be' where it was written 'bi' (bī). This is especially and frequently the case in verbs when it has an attributive and essential force.

The preposition by (bi) when
glided over as it frequently is in
colloquial conversation, is turned
to (bi or, to wit - bi), is
weakened to (bi).

The correct pronunciation of
charivari is (sharivari) but
it is very frequently changed
to (sharivari).

The familiar word chuck
as in 'chuckful' is pronounced:
(chuck) but very frequently it
is pronounced (chuck).

The word clashes is pronounced in two ways according to the stress laid upon it (k'lach) and (k'lach). The latter pronunciation is much the more frequent and is used by many speakers in all conditions of stress.

According to Wb., demonstrate has two accentuations demonstrate or demonstrate with the necessary variety in pronunciation (di-mōn-) and (demon-)

The word diarrhea has the accent on the third syllable. Many people put such emphasis on this syllable that the final letter 'a' is usually unpronounced.

The verb and noun know are spelled the same but in the noun the last 'o' is ^{long} 'o' while in the verb the last 'o' is ^{short} 'o'. They both have the accent on the last syllable but the accent in the verb is stronger and carries more force and meaning and thus the 'o' is ^{long} 'o'. This was also aided by the fact that a difference between the noun and verb forms would never be sought for, for the sake of distinctness of meaning and to avoid ambiguity.

The ordinary pronunciation of do is
doo but in certain cases,
accent causes it to be written
First, we notice that the length
of the sound may be different
but the quality of it remains the same
The 1st & last word in the following sentences

1st. That if you did as you were told
others perhaps would do as they do

2nd. In the phrase I do, do, so
frequently heard, the sound of the
do has been shortened through
being used into a new word and
having no accent. Do not (no)

3rd. The same cause is lack of accent
through it being only an auxiliary verb and
the commonness of the expression, as
caused do to be written a simple d in
the everyday salutation "How do?"

The y in encyclopaedia, encyclo-
pedist, encyclopaean, encyclopedic,
is correctly pronounced (ai) but it is
sometimes shortened to (i)

The word forehead has two
pronunciations both in use and both in
my time accent viz (fɔr'hed) and (fo'head).

Fortnight is correctly pronounced
(fɔrt-naɪt) but it is frequently
mispronounced (fɔrt naɪt)

Hinderance is frequently both
spelt and pronounced as if there
was no 't' between the 'n' and
the 'd' viz hinderance

Isotonic, identical, identity, etc
all pronounce correctly the 1st
syllable (ai) but sometimes owing
to its not receiving the accent
it is shortened to (e)

My is most frequently given
its long pron. (mai). This is
peculiar because the word is almost
always in a predicative position.
It is, however, probably due to
the meaning of the word. Very
often, however, it is shortened over
and over. (eai).

Mamma is found in a variety of ways. According to the correct form, it is ma-má-a. However, it seems to begin a variety of sounds (ma-ma), (ma-ma), (ma-ma) and (ma-m) being heard.

So also kapa.

Minister is found in the form (min-ter) or (min-ter).

In recognize, recognizable, recognizance, recognize, recognize, the 'g' is either dropped or left out. e.g. (hik-ö-g-nair) or (hik-ö-nair). This variety is due to the principal accent being placed on the initial syllable. In recognize whose great frequency has been the other words after it by analogy.

But when used in connection
with other words, frequently
a shortened form.

In such compounds as
hasent, hadent, couldent,
wouldent, shouldent, daredent,
mightent, mayent, oughtent,
iscent, arent, werenent, wasent,
(doent, aient, shoudent, coudent)
(d) has been inserted between the
final consonant of the verb
and the negative 'not',
accompanied by the weakening of
the negative particle. This is due
to the principle of ease of pronunciation
and the want of accent of the
negative.

Take 'could not' and the

speaker will slide from 'will' to 'shall' the negative being asserted, but the difference is unaccounted for. 'shall' is the first of the 'will' was first weakened to 'shall' and then dropped altogether. 'shall', 'will', and 'ought' are similarly explained. 'ought' is based on 'will'. These words would not be given in the dictionary but they are in use in everyday life.

'the' is a word which is given
to have a short but very easily and
pronounced accent. It is
pronounced (e) (ə) (e) (ə)
in various and before vowels
simple (p). This shortened
form is due to the fact that
'the' is a primitive word and
as such but very seldom
takes the accent.

Verigra is pronounced either
(vén z n) or (véu z n).

The last syllable in
volálkati is pronounced either
(laj) or (le).

The auxiliary verb 'will' when used presentively is pronounced in its longest form (wil).

When used as an auxiliary, according to the special depth of its meaning, so it is accented and pronounced. In the sentence 'He will do it', the 'will' would probably be pronounced (wil).

In 'I'll do it', it is pronounced (l).

In 'He will do it', it would probably be a vocalized l.

The cause of this weakening in pronunciation is the want of accent brought about by the symbolic character and use of the word itself.

Its four shades of pronunciation are (wil), (wil), (l) and (l).

The full present thou is
(word). The 'i' in the word is original
and is seen in A.S. where it was
found. The loss of this 'i' in
present is most probably due to the
loss of the inflectional 'e', thus
changing the word into a monosyllable.
As the combination 'th' is difficult to
pronounce the 't' was dropped, the 'h'
being kept as a tense sign.

In such a sentence as 'I do
it again' we see the word in its
shortest form, here being merely a 'd'

This is so nearly a tense sign as
can be found in English. In some
speakers sometimes known as this
last case midway between 'do' and 'd'.
These varieties are 'do', 'd', and 'd'

'You' is generally pronounced (ju).
In colloquial conversation especially
before consonants, it is cut short to (y).
In some cases, where there is a
strong following it is further shortened
to (j). These three (ju, j, y) are
the general sounds of the word.

In the common expression 'How
do you do?' we find the word in
several stages according to the speaker
and the one he speaks to. It is pronounced
'How do you (ju) do?' (fully)

'How do you (j) do?'

'How do you (y) do?'

'How do you (u) do?'. In one expression
sometimes written 'How do?' we
do not know whether it is a
contraction of 'How do you?' or 'How
do you?'

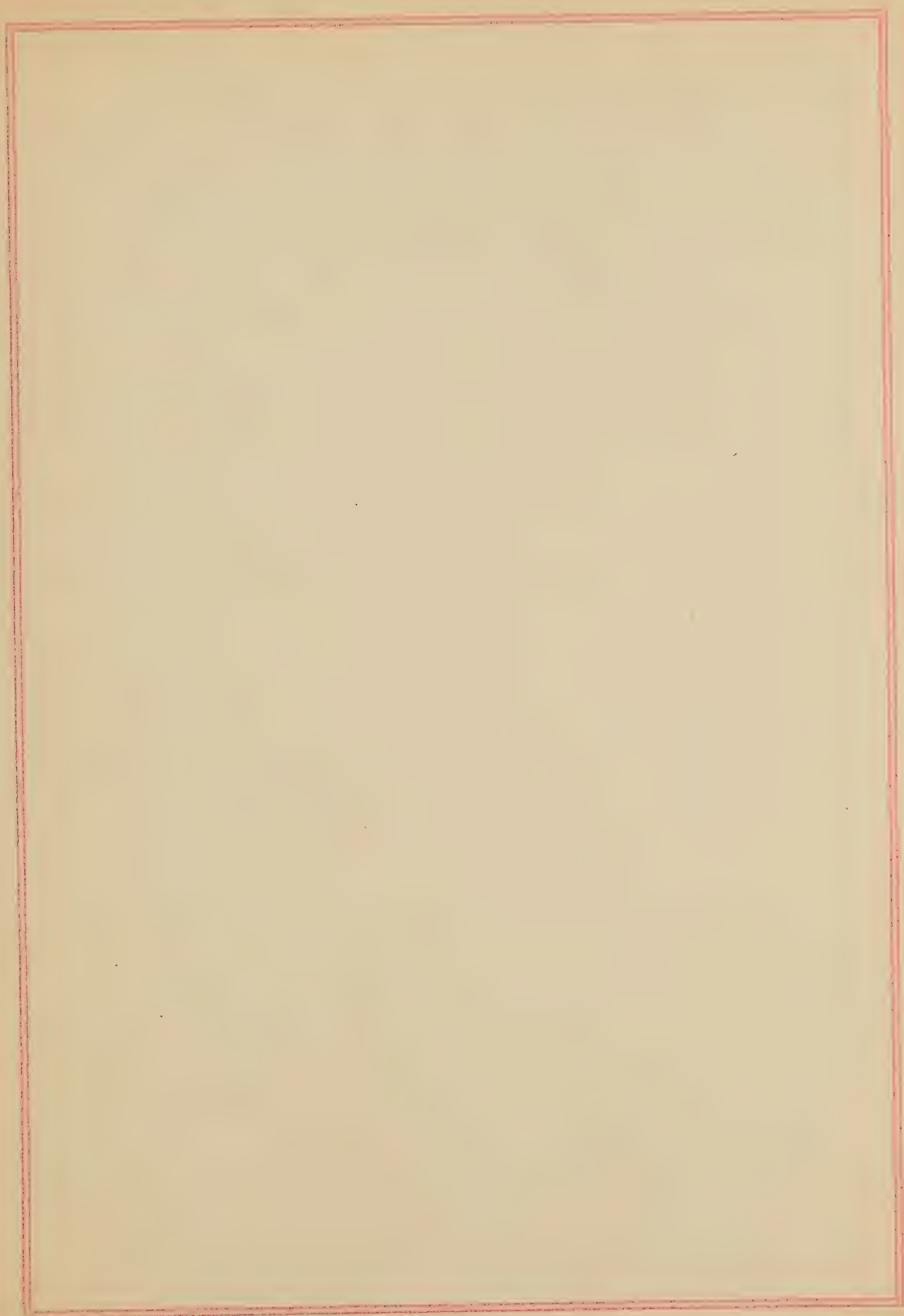
Present Participles ending in -ing.
Living is sometimes pronounced just
as it was in the A. S. & what
remains although it is much
weakened. Many times the 'g'
is left unimproved.

It is natural that the 'g'
should be dropped in front.
It is a continuation of those
very same laws which
caused the dropping of the 'l'
of the A. S. and M. E. *þing*.

(1) The participial ending has
not the accent upon it.

(2) The letter 'g' is at the
end of the word and all
final letters are liable to elision
when divided of accent.

(31). The above, combined with the additional fact that the consonantal combination 'ng' is difficult to pronounce, have no doubt brought about this elision of the 'g' in front. It is always retained in spelling.



Words influence by
Historical Causes
20 pages

The cause for the difference in
accent in noun and verb which
is seen in the following long
list of words is based on historical
causes and aided by analogy.

In A.S. whenever the accent
of a prefix varies it is accented
in adjectives and substantives,
unaccented in verbs. This rule,
contrary to the general A.S. rule
that the root syllable was the
accent, caused such forms to be
seen in A.S. as *ætgrope*, *ætgatan*
gubbiwint *gubbiðs*
forwyð *forwyrðan*

It was an analogy with such
O.E. pairs or their descendants
combined with a desire for

some difference between the two
uses of the word which causes
this general difference. The
fact that many words of Romance
origin throw forward their
stress also aided this analogy
to a great extent.

On account of this
historical basis for the
analogy, I will classify these
+ these words as historical.
I thought they might also
with perfect propriety be
put under another
" "

The word absent shows a variety of pronunciation when used as an adjective and verb. In the 1st case, the accent is on the 1st syllable absent. In the 2nd case it is on the last syllable absent.

Similarly abstract ^{noun or adjective}
abstract (verb)
accent (noun)
accent (verb)

In America the word address has been influenced probably by analogy with such words as the and the accent is put on the 1st syllable when it is a noun, or the 2nd when a verb.

The word attribute like about
has two projects. According as
it is a noun or a verb

Attribute (noun)

attribute (verb)

Similarly augment/noun
augment (verb)

Compound (noun)

compound (verb)

Compress (noun)

compress (verb)

Circuit (noun)

circuit (verb)

Conduct (noun)

conduct (verb)

Infest (noun)

infest (verb)

Infuse (noun)

infuse (verb)

Words
Nouns
 So also conflict conflict
conflict

(To call in a solemn manner)

confire

(to affect - by magic arts)

conserve

conserve

consort

consort

Wb. allows consonate to be
 accented on either the 1st or 2nd
 syllable eg. consonate, or consonate

So also contemplate, contemplate

The word content is properly
 accented on the last syllable
 but when meaning 'that which is
 contained', it is generally used in
 the plural and accented on
 the 1st syllable "contents".

| | <u>Nouns</u> | <u>Verbs</u> |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| As above | cíntest | contest |
| | cíntest | contest |
| | cíntact | contract |
| | cíntast | contrast |
| | cínent | current |
| | cínverse | converse |
| | cínvert | convert |
| | cínvict | convict |
| | cínvoy | convey |
| | cínpack | compact |
| | déscant | discount |
| | désert | desert |
| | dígist | digest |

The word discount shows the transition. Wb. allows for the verb form discount or discount. The probability is that the latter will become the verb form in the near future when it will go

Verbs Nouns
 discuss discussion
 essay essay
 export export
 forecast forecast
 gallant gallant
 impact impact
 impair impair
 import import
 impress impress
 inspect inspect
 input input
 increase increase
 include include

'Increase' is a word in which
 the analogy with such other words
 and verb forms has not been
 as yet wholly successful and
 is accepted on either the 1st

or second syllable. The probability
is that the first form will
ultimately become the general
one.

increase { noun
increase { noun
increase { verb

infield { noun
infield { noun
infield { verb

Influence is a word exactly
opposite in its tendency
to "increase". The verb and
noun form are both accepted
exactly as the "infield" but
at times the verb form is
heard to be accepted on
the second syllable.

So also instantaneous

instantaneous { noun
instantaneous { noun
instantaneous { verb

Similarly the noun prévoir
or prévoir prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

prévoir prévoir

| | <u>noun</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|----------|-------------------|-------------|
| As above | sûrname | surname |
| | sûrvey | survey |
| | torment | torment |
| | traject | traject |
| | transport | transport |
| | transverse | transverse |
| | underwork | underwork |
| | indress | indress |
| | report | report |
| | cement | cement |

The noun *ciment* is also frequently heard to be accented like the verb though incorrectly so.

The name 'August' has been given the native accent because of its general and familiar use. The ~~subject~~ is a rather good one and being used only in strictly classical prose and poetry, it has still retained the old Romance accentuation.

August is everywhere pronounced. It is, however, interesting to note the Irish pronunciation (aust), a continuation of the old North-umbrian dialect form with the diphthong (oi) which is also the regular development from the northern form.

The words again and against
are rightly pronounced and
in the latter of your third (change)
and (change) being most vocal
(change). This latter point is
due to historical reasons and
is really an old isolated difference.

Again is pronounced about
equally (again) and (a-gain)

The word 'aye' is generally
pronounced in America (aye) but
in England the general pronunciation
is (ay).

The word 'aye' means 'always'
'ever' is correctly pronounced but
it is frequently pronounced 'ay'.

Balm, palm, psalm, halm
and all other words like them
have a variety of pronounc; in
that the 'a' is long frequently
generally in England and short
in America. It might be said
that both pronouncs are heard in both countries
e.g. balm (bawm) English
bawm (American).

So also, calm, the derivatives
of balm viz. embalm, embalming
etc; of calm viz. becalmed,
balm, balmable, balmy,
psalmody, psalm, psalmist,
qualmish, qualmishness. Similarly half
(Eng. haaf, Amer. haif) calf & its
derivatives, camp in which case

the 'porter' group is almost
universal in (Kassak)

Similarly the word 'condi'

Only affected speakers say
(Kandii)

'Cant' and 'chant' are not
found in the dictionary but
they are common English words
and have like calm & balmy the
American English pronunciation.

So also cast, castle, chance
chant, bath (by bath) (sun bath)
dawn, fast, mast, bast, bass,
craft, shaft, salt, latter, alter,
last, bliss, rather, path, bark,
grass, glass, ass, breast, last,
flask, answer, draft, transport,
latter, ghostly, list.

There is a slight variety of
pronunciation in borne meaning 'to be
produced' and when meaning
'to be carried'. In the latter
case, the sound of the o is
a little longer and the
sound of the n is clearer.
In this meaning it is very
frequently written borne merely
to distinguish it from the other
use of the word. Since
I pronounce them both borne
(bɔ:n), recognizing no difference
in pronunciation. The difference is
slight but can be noticed if
looked for.

The word capillary can be
with equal correctness accented
cápillary or capíllary. It is
probable that the 1st. will prove
to be the ultimate accentuation
as it is in accordance with the
native accent

Similarly cávil or capíl

The word compatriot has
two pronuncs both recognized by
Wb. viz (kóm pat riót) and
(kóm pat riót)

Contradance through a confusion
of ideas is sometimes pronounced

The word curd is sometimes spelt
and pronounced (kurd)

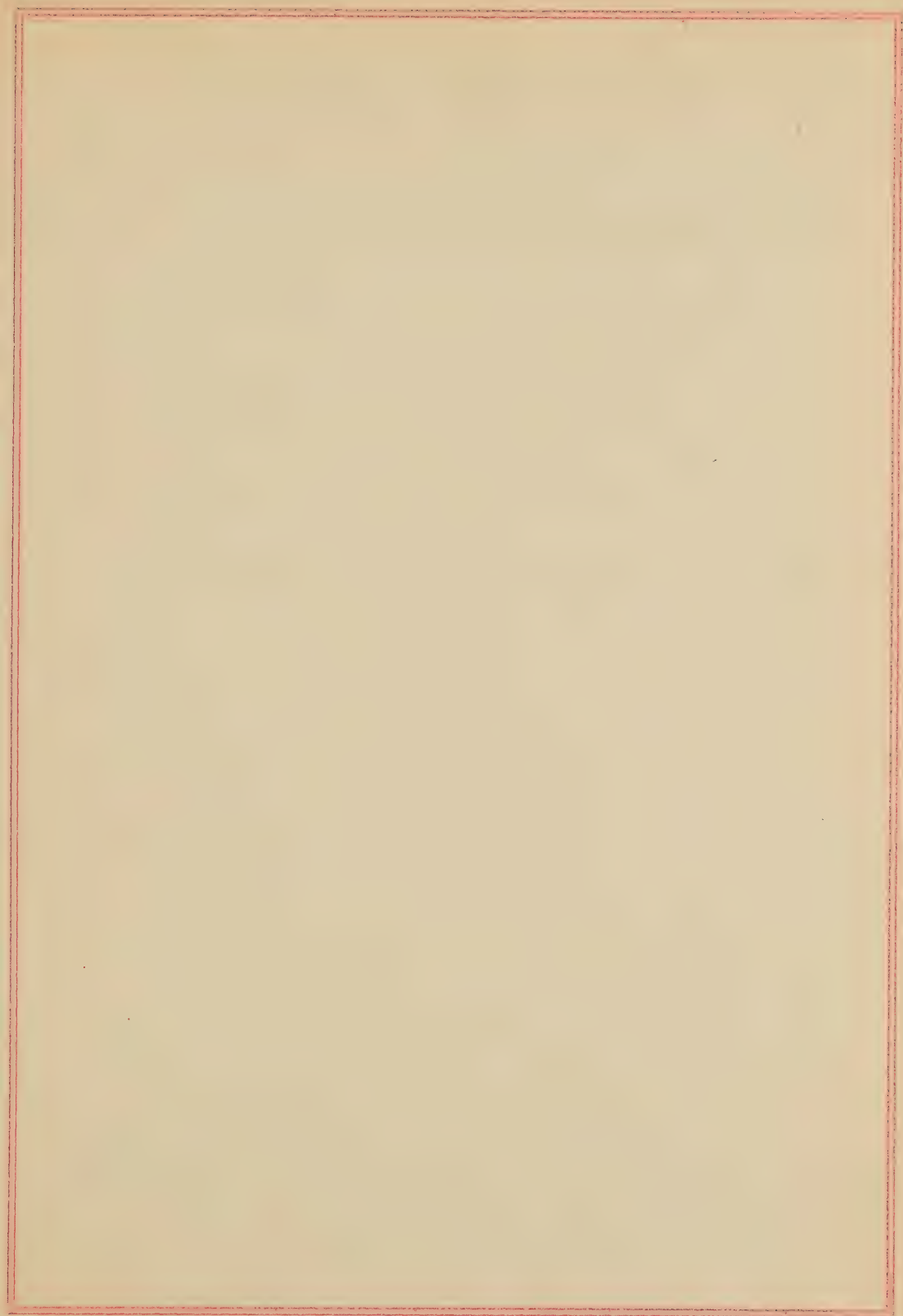
The word 'dearth' is correctly
sounded (dɜəp) but sometimes it
is heard to be sounded (dʌp)

The words deaf, deafen, deafened,
deafly, deafness, deafmute have
two pronunciations viz (dɪf) and (dɛf).
The first is the natural English
development of the word and is
the sound given to it by Chaucer.
It has the same vowel as
leaf, sheaf etc. The second is
through Danish & Swedish
influence. The first pronunciation is
most common in America,
the second in England.

Either and neither, each
have two recognized proncs.
viz (aⁱðər) + (iⁱðər), (naⁱðər) + (niⁱðər)

When we turn to the Irish,
we see the pronc. (eⁱðər) and
(neⁱðər) This is the regular
descendant of the Elizabethan
pronc. of the 'ei' seen in such
words as receive, deceive, then
pronc. (riⁱseiv) / (diⁱseiv). This
Elizabethan sound of 'ei' was
changed to the sound 'i'
seen in Mod. E. receive,
believe, probably through con-
fusion and analogy with the
great number of words with 'i'
such as believe, field, feed
field etc.

The present (i) is due to
another cause. It is the regular
descendant of the (i) and has lived so
long with it in 'England
and America. The two present
have fluctuated in similarity
the form (i) generally being
the more frequently met.



Words influenced by
Phonetic Reasons

17 pages.

The word adieu is pronounced correctly (adieu) but - we frequently hear it - pronounced by illiterate and careless speakers as (adieu)

See adjoin, adjoin, adjoining, adjoined, adjudge, adjudicate etc. i.e. in words with the prefix ad- where the accent is not on the ad-, the d has been assimilated to the j in pronunciation in general colloquial speech.

The word amateur when pronounced correctly is (amateur). Very frequently however do we hear illiterate persons and careless speakers pronounce it - (amateur).

In all words beginning *asc* (i) i.e. with the syllable *as* + another syllable beginning with *e* or *i*, the first syllable not receiving the accent + the 'c' being pronounced as 'k', the 's' of the 2nd syllable seems to be dropped entirely unless the word is given special emphasis e.g. *ascēt*, *ascūsive*, *ascertain*, *ascetic* etc.

The cause of this is of course the lack of accent on the *as* and the fact that the next syllable begins with an 'i'.

A similar phenomenon is seen in words beginning with the unaccented syllable *at* + another syllable beginning with *t*. That of *at* seems to be elided as above e.g. *attain*, *attendance* etc.

Assumer has a variety of pronunciation that careful speakers say (a-s-u-m-er) while very commonly we hear it pronounced (a-s-u-m-er).

Assumer is correctly pronounced (a-s-u-m-er) but very frequently we hear it pronounced (a-s-u-m-er).

The word bass as used in music should be pronounced (bas) but the almost universal pronunciation is (bass).

The word barbarian is correctly
proncd. (baa-bar-bar-ee-n) but we some-
times hear it proncd. (baa-bar-bar-ee-an)
The latter pronct. is probably due to the
influence of the r. So also barbaric
barbarity, barbarism, barbarous
barbarize etc

The same phenomena is seen
in baron and its derivatives.

Correct pronct. (baa-ran)

Special + infrequent pronct. (baa-ran)

Similarly barrel, barren, bari-
cade, barrier, barister, barrow,

Correct pronct. : with vowel aa.

Special " - - - - aa.

The word bulletin is correctly pronounced (bulletin) but it is heard at times pronounced (bulletin).

The correct pronunciation of boon is (boon) but we hear very often (boon) and (boon)

The proper pronunciation of Caldron is (kəldrən) but we sometimes hear it incorrectly pronounced (kəldrən).

The word Cambrian (Cambrian) is also pronounced (Cambrian).

The correct pronunciation of canine is (kənaɪn) but it is very frequently pronounced (kənaɪn).

The word condign is correctly pronounced (kōndain) but we sometimes hear it pronounced (kīndign).

Commissar according to V. L. has two pronunciations (kōmissory) and (kōmissour).

The word contract is correctly pronounced (kōntrakt) but we also hear it pronounced (kōntraktō).

Creek is correctly pronounced (kri:k) but very frequently it is shortened to (krit) in America.

The word brand-new when used
emphatically has its full pronunciation
(brænd-nū) but very frequently
the 'd' is assimilated in colloquial
conversation being pronounced (bræn-nū)

The words delinquent, delinquency
and delinquently are pronounced correctly
by making the second syllable
stop at the 'k' and not with the 'n'.
e.g. correct pronunciation (dij link wri si)
The other pronunciation is heard very
frequently. It gives the 'n' a more
mixed sound e.g. (dij lin kwensi)

W. b. gives two puncts. for design
or (de zain) or (de zain). The latter
punct. is the more common and is
almost necessary as the vowels
before and after 's' would almost
surely convert it into z.

So also pre design, pre designed
The word diphthong, diphthongal
diphthongally are correctly punct.
(dip -) but the majority of American
speakers, in fact, the majority of all
speakers pronounce it (dip -) The
probable reason is that it is easier
to pronounce ~~dp~~ p + th. than f + th. The
first syllable is accented and that also
helps the 'p' punct. as p + th has a
more emphatic utterance than f + th.
So also triphthong, ~~th~~ triphthongal

The word doll has two pronuncs.
(daal) and (daaul), the latter being
due to the influence of the 'l'.

Dollar has the same two
variations (daal) and (daaul).

The words garlic, gallie, gallian,
gallieum, gallieus are all correctly
pronced (garl) but through the influence
of the 'l', they are very frequently soundced (gal-)

The word genealogy is correct-
ly pronced (gen -) but sometimes it is
soundced (zifn -) probably through
the influence of the preceding palatal.

So also genealogist, genealogical,
genealogize, genealogical

Gosling, gospel are both correctly
punct (gosling) and (gospel) but some-
times through the influence of the
g, they are sounded (gɔslɪŋ) and (gɔspl)
So also gossip, gossip + their
derivatives.

Gaari is correctly punct
(gaari) but sometimes it is
sounded (gari).

Maalkin is punct. in three
different ways (maalkɔn),
(maalkɔn) and (maaukɔn), the
latter being considered the
correct punct.

Mamud, maunder, maundering
are pronounced either (mɔnd) or (maand)

Obfuscate, obfuscation, are
both written and pronounced also,
offuscate, offuscation, a case of
assimilation.

Quoin is pronounced (kuoin) or
(koin). It is probable that the latter
pronunciation will supplant the other
entirely as (kuoin) is hard to pronounce.

According to Wb. quoth is
pronounced either (kuvɔp) or (kuvɔp)
The latter pronunciation is due to the
influence of the W.

Raspberry is correctly pronounced (rae z beri) but sometimes it is pronounced (raaz beri), due to the influence of the r.

Sorry, torrid, horrid, are correctly pronounced (sore) etc but very frequently they are pronounced (bore) So also torrent, uncorrigible.

Subtle is correctly pronounced (suvul) but is sometimes heard to be pronounced (suttle)

ed A very interesting phenomenon of language is the way the p.p. ending -ed is pronounced according to the consonant preceding.

Note the difference between muted, raised, missed. In the 1st; it is pronounced (ad), in the 2nd (-d) and in the 3rd example (-t) they are thus pronounced. (muted) (raised) (missed)

The rules for the above pronouns are as follows.

- (1) After t and d, the -ed is pronounced (ad)
- (2) After the other voiced consonants it is pronounced (-d)
- (3) After the other breath consonants it is pronounced (-t).

These three different pronouns.

can all be explained according to well known phonetic laws.

(2). In the 1st case the desire for facility or ease of expression is the moving cause. When pronouncing 't' and 'd', the tongue is laid upon the front palate. When we remove the tip of the tongue from the palate, it is then in the position required for 'θ'. So change from the position of the vocal organs required for 't' to that required for 'θ' is a more complicated movement is required viz the tip of the tongue has to be lowered and the mouth opened. This syllable (ted) is suitable and thus it is very easy to see how in time the (ted) is

d. should come to be pronounced (təd) because the latter is the easiest to pronounce as shown above.

(b) That the (təd) should be pronounced (t) after the voice sounds is due to the voicing of the sound and its articulation position. It is as if the vocal element in the voiced sound made the (t) unnecessary. This voicing of the sound enables us to pass on to the 't' without any effort and when this can be done with any syllable in an articulation position, the tendency is to leave out the connecting vowel.

(c) In the third case, it is a part of assimilation. The breath



consonant before the syllable-d
 exercises an influence upon the
 voiced consonant 'd' and makes it
 't'. 'D' often changes to 't' and
 vice-versa for 't' is but a voiced 'd'.
 That this is the right explanation
 may be proved by trying to
 pronounce the 't' as 'd' in missed
 for example. If one should insist
 on the 'd' being pronounced (d) then
 by the action of the very same
 laws, the 's' would become (z)

Thus the general rule
 might be made. 'A breath
 consonant in order to keep its
 quality of sound must not be
 immediately followed by a
 voiced consonant for if such is



ed

is the case, the breath consonant becomes voiced or the voiced consonant becomes breathless i.e.

Assimilation is bound to occur.

Note however, that the language of poetry or of scripture retains at times the full ending of the p p.

The above remarks refer also to the imperfect indicative ending -ed



(Orthographia)

41' pages.

Orthography

When the Anglo-Saxons emigrated to England, they were in a semi-barbarous condition. They had nothing which could be called a literature although the old folk-songs and sagas were undoubtedly heard in the Hall chanted by the scop or minstrels of those days. These were songs which sung the praises of heroes long since dead or of living warriors who had gained contemporary renown. They all have reference to war and viking excursions and in them a fair reflection of the manners and customs of the age can be seen. After Christianity was introduced many of these old songs were written

Lithography (2)

down the most noted Anglo-Saxon epic being Beowulf.

The only literary remains of this early age are found carved in Runes upon objects of wood, stone metal or bone. This Runic alphabet was the first used by our fore-fathers and was brought over to England by the first settlers. It is therefore merely a variation of the Germanic Runic Alphabet of which the Norse Runes are also another variation.

There can be no doubt now that the origin of these Runes date back to the Greek or Latin alphabets most authorities giving

Orthography (3)

The preference to the ^{old} Greek alphabet
The angular character of the
Runes is due to the fact that the
letters were cut upon wood or other
hard substance where curved lines,
especially with the tools at their
command, were difficult to make,
due both to the hard nature of the
substance itself and the splintering
bound to occur when they cut along
the grain of the wood. This latter
point, also, accounts for the elimin-
ation of horizontal lines

The following is the corre-
spondence of the O. E. and Ger-
manic Runes to the original
Celtic or Latin forms as found

Orthography (4)

in Sweet's History of English Sounds.

| <u>Greek-Latin</u> | | <u>Runic</u> | <u>O.E.</u> | <u>O.E. names</u> |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| F | F | f | | feoh |
| V | 𐌒 | u | | ū |
| Ð | 𐌒 | p | | pon |
| A | F | a | ae | arsc |
| R | R | r | | rād |
| < | <(O.E.H) | K | | ū |
| «? | X | g | | gefu |
| V? | P | u | | uorn |
| H | H | h | | hægh |
| N | X | n | | nied |
| I | I | i | | is |
| II? | ſ | j | — | *jēr (some *jēra) |
| ? | z | en | — | rah (some *lhu) |

Cuthography (5)

| <u>Greek-Latin</u> | <u>Rune</u> | <u>O.E.</u> | <u>OE Names</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| ? | W p | — | pearp |
| I | Y z | — | collu (some *elmu) |
| 4,5 | V s | | sigel |
| T | ↑ t | | thur |
| B | B b | | beorc |
| E | M e | | eh? |
| M | ⌘ m | | mann |
| P, V | ↑ l | | lagu |
| « | ↗ ng | | ing |
| O | ⌘ o | oe. | orfel |
| DD? | ⌘ d | | (some *to fila) darg |

Additional OE. Runes

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| F | a | āc |
| F | o | ōs |
| ⌘ | y | yr |
| ↑ | ea | ēar |

Orthography (6)

Runes

OR.

OR Names

* d (g)

gar

* d (k)

—

After the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, a new alphabet arose viz the Latin While our Anglo Saxon fore-fathers were still barbarians and heathens, Christianity had already taken firm root in Ireland and from thence missionaries were sent out to the neighbouring countries some even wandering as far as the Rhine These Irish missionaries came in from the North west and brought their alphabet with them

Orthography (7)

The Roman missionaries came from the south-west. These latter obtained the ecclesiastical supremacy but the Irish furnished the teachers for a long time and thus their variation of the Latin Alphabet became the one in use among the Anglo-Saxons. For a time, this Alphabet was used side by side with the Runic Alphabet the first in writing and the latter in inscriptions.

In the sixth Century the Runic Alphabet began to give way to the Latin but was not given up at once. On grave-stones,

Orthography 18)

church-crosses etc. Runes are to be found as late as the fifteenth (15) Century. They were still used in out-of-the-way places and in remote localities. The Runes were a remnant of the old heathen days and so after a time, they came to be considered as veritable tokens of heathen dom.

Ultimately they were given up except in such sporadic instances as noted above. Two of the Runes however about the ninth century became firmly fixed in the British-Latin Orthography viz P (phorn) and T (torn). These two Runes superseded the u (u) and th



Orthography (9)

Each letter of this British -
Latin Alphabet was made to repre-
sent the sound in Oc. nearest to
what it had in the pronunciation of
British-Latin, this being more ac-
cure than that of the Continental
Latin. The Oc. scribes wrote and
spelt phonetically as far as their
Alphabet would allow them to do.
The following is a table of the
Irish Alphabet from which the
Anglo-Saxon Alphabet was taken, and the
Anglo-Saxon forms into which
it developed as given by Eule
in his "Philology of the En-
glish Tongue".

Orthography (10)

Irish

Δ Δ

b b

C c

δ δ

ε ε

Ƴ Ƴ

3 3

h h

I I

l l

m m

n n

o o

p p

Saxon

A a

B b

I c

D d

E e

F f

G g

D h

I l

K k

L l

M m

N n

O o

P p

after Saxon

33

Orthography (11)

Irish

Saxon

After Saxon

H h

R r

Y y

S s

T t

Z z

U u

U u

P p

X x

Y y

Z z

P p

Ð ð

1860-1861

Orthography (2).

Middle English

We have seen thus far that the original Runic Alphabet was replaced, at the introduction of Christianity, by the British-Latin Alphabet, leaving but two relics behind. Thence and thence as a part of philological landmark. Again in the transition from OE. to ME., the orthography was to receive another shock and be put upon a totally new basis viz the early Norman French orthography, modified of course in some particulars by the traditional British orthography. Although the orthographical changes

(3) Orthography

Between OE. and ME. are as well defined, the linguistic boundary is not so clear. It is difficult to set up any certain line of demarcation between them.

The two orthographies of the British, as used in OE. and the Early Norman French for a time after the Norman conquest ran on side by side and influenced each other but to a very small extent. In course of time, however, owing to the great number of French scribes, French clergy, French courtiers etc who had come into the country and the many other causes, incident to a situation such as was

(Orthography) 141

seen in England under Norman rule and influence, this Norman French orthography gained the upper hand and caused many changes in the English orthography existing before this Norman French influence was exerted.

Vowels. This old French or Norman French orthography had, of course, as its basis, the traditional pronounciation of Latin which tradition had been partially lost by the ninth century when French was first written down. By this time the diphthongs 'ae' and 'oe' had both become simple 'e' and 'y' was used as a mere

(Orthography 115)
variant of 'i'. When the Latin 'i'
was first altered to 'yy' as in *luna*
(*luna*) from Latin *luna*, the 'i'
was still retained as the
symbol of the new sound; thus
when the French orthography
was introduced into England
this French 'i' came to re-
present the sound of 'y';
M. R. *luna* 'luna' and *luna*
'luna', or *luna*, being written
like. I must write this sound
to distinguish it from the
M. R. *luna* = O. R. *luna*

The Old French *luna* in
(*luna*) had generally the value in
Anglo French of (*luna*) and as it
together with the 'i' was used to
express the present *luna* not only

Orthography (16)

in French words as in 'fruit' but
also in English words as in
'fine' or 'five' or 'five'.

The introduction of this French
is caused the 'y' to be almost
wholly disused for a time in
Early M.E. In Late M.E., however,
it was used again as a variant
of 'i'. M.E. writing was very
straight up and down and as
it was written without a dot,
when in proximity with 'm', 'n', 'l',
it was liable to be mistaken
for some part of those letters.
Thus it became usual to
write 'y' in such words as
'kind' where such confusion
might occur. At the end of
words, 'y' was also used for 'e.g.'
many Early M.E. words.

(1) Orthography (17)

Early Norman French 'o' had in many words a sound between close 'o' and 'u'. As 'u' represented the sound 'y' as well as 'u', both in M.L. and in French, to avoid confusion 'o' was used for the sound 'u' and especially so when in combination with such letters as n, m, M (= V) and w, where the 'u' as the 'i' above would cause graphic confusion. Sweet writes that 'o' = sound 'u' or 'o'.

In Late M.L. 'o' is usually written for 'u' when followed by a single consonant and a vowel: e.g. *botte* 'boot' because the earlier M.L. spellings seem to have suggested 'y'.

'u' having become general in the value of 'y' as seen above, a new symbol was

(Orthography?)
sought to represent it. This was
found in the late Parisian
Diphthong 'ou' which was
arrived in French into (u)
and thus introduced into Late
M.E. as the symbol of 'u' e.g. houn
= ou. hū.

The late Latin Diphthong 'ae'
and 'oe' had become simple 'e' in
Old French, this 'e' representing both
the open and close 'e'. This usage
was also introduced into M.E.
orthography. Sweet writes the
long M.E. open 'e' as 'ē' as distinguished
from simple 'e' e.g. dēd' dead,
dēd' deed.

In exceptional cases only, was

a distinction made in early M.E. between close and open long 'o' and that by writing 'oa' being a compromise between the OE 'ō' and the M.E. 'o'. As a rule, however, no distinction was made in M.E. orthography between open and close 'o'.

The close 'e', we sometimes find written 'ie', 'ye', in late M.E. in both French and English words e.g. 'meschie', 'mischie', 'ye' 'dear', this spelling being the result of the assimilation of the OE French diphthong 'ie' into close 'e'.

Consonants

Through Old French influence the sound 'v' became the symbol

(Orthography)

of mixed or f in m. l. eg. live.
or live.

The Latin sound 'w' was lost
in old & much but was afterwards
introduced into the language
through old German influence
and was expressed by two anglican
'ws' joined together ~~as 'double w'~~
as it is still called. This doubled
sound drove out the old Runic
P from m. l.

Or 'ow' was pronounced as 'ou'
in late m. l. which led to the
general use of 'w' as well as 'u'
as the second element of a graphic
as well as phonetic diphthongs
eg. snow, know.

Orthography (21)

In Old French, Latin 'c' before front vowels had become in French 'k', keeping the 'k' sound before back vowels. This double 'k' influenced English orthography, for in M.E. the old 'c' was written 'k' before front vowels and when doubled as in king, pike, 's' being still retained before back vowels and generally before consonants.

The Old French 'qu' soon became general for the older purely English symbols like e.g. queen or civit.

The Old French 'ch' had nearly the same sound as French 'ch' and thus this digraph was

Orthography (22)

used to express it e.g. 'chir' or 'civic'

In late M.E., in French words and in occasional English ones, we find 'C' ~~the~~ representing the F. ~~round~~ before front vowels e.g. 'face', also 'alea', 'was', 'was'

The difference in form in M.E. between O.E. ζ and the French 'g' was made use of phonetically. The former was restricted to the open sounds both back and front e.g. dazas, zung = O.E. dages, zung

The latter was assigned to the stop 'g'. The French soft 'g' and the M.E. development of O.E. ζ in 'g' and 'ig' which had nearly the same sound.

Orthography (23).

In later Old French, the older 'w' in language, guard etc became silent and thus 'g' became the symbol of hard 'g'. This symbol was introduced generally into M.F. both in French and English words e.g. guard, and quest.

In French words, the initial soft 'g' is generally written 'g'.
On the whole, the use of these two symbols was somewhat confused although the above are the general distinctions. In some manuscripts e.g. Bestiary, the 'z' is included altogether. In late M.F. 'z' and 'y' vary. Zong, yong. Initially 'g' is sometimes written 'k'.

Orthography (24)

The O. strong 'li' after many variations were tried, finally settled upon the form 'gh' e.g. *doghter*. This strengthening was probably put in by the French Scribes to reinforce the guttural quality of the 'li' and to better represent this guttural quality. Several attempts were tried by the scribes to better represent this sound: 'ch' occurs in *almichite's* *pinchey* in *pinch* 'right'; also 'c' before 't' e.g. *brocte*; 'th' for 'ht' e.g. *rich*; 'z' in *Wich* *liez*. In Middlemarchian 'li, z and gh' were used. This latter symbol gained the predominance and became general all over the country.

(1) Orthography (25)

Latin z represented dz in early
old French, later ts and still
later t became simple z . Thus,
near the close of the M. P. period
' z ' was at times written instead
of ' t ' in English words e.g. wezele
'measel'

The ' sk ' found in Old Norse
for ss , sc had many variations in
M. P. as in *Green River*

as in *Angulite*

as in *Kentish Barmouth*

simple s in *Langman*

Passer *spelling* as

sk , ts in *Walden* *spelling*
and in *Walden*.

The doubling of ' sk ' is written
' ss ' in *Walden*, *spelling*, *sk*, *ss*,
in *Green River*.

Orthography (26)

In some of the early M.E. manuscripts 'p' and 'ð' are both used, the former being that 'p' was written initially, 'ð' was initially. Much variation occurs. Some manuscripts write 'p' only e.g. *Ormulum*; others 'ð' only e.g. *Bestiary*. The 'p' however, entirely supplanted the 'ð' in late M.E. and was still gradually superseded by 'th' brought in by the Saxon scribes. I must notice that isolated 'th' occur even as early as O.E. Other combinations representing this sound were 'ht' in *Harlan's MS.* 'th' in *Bestiary* & *Ormulum*.

(Orthography (27))

gh in Genesis and Exodus

h

p

h

In Old French, 'gh' was written only in learned words etc and had the sound 'f' which it often retained in M.E. and even into Mod.E. e.g. Thomas.

(Old French 'ph' (= f) was also brought into M.E. being used in learned words and names.

Besides these specific examples noted above, M.E. has two more general orthographic forms. In M.E. the inflections were generally weakened to 'e' and thus very many words obtained the

(Orthography 2)

ending 'e'. On this account, however, and aided by the influence of the preceding syllable, it became necessary to extend words by the addition of a final 'e'. This added e-final which at first may have had no specific force or import, came to have a definite significance assigned to it. It came to be regarded as a sign that the vowel of the preceding syllable was long.

Another general orthographic change, was the doubling of consonants to indicate that the preceding vowel was short. This is best exemplified in the word 'short'. This was not a hard and fast rule, as in some

Calligraphy (29)

cases, the vowel was lengthened before two consonants e.g. *ld*, *sg*, *mb*, and *nd*.

Modern English

In the fifteenth century, the form of our Calligraphy was again changed and took its final shape. It is a development of the Italic form of Roman writing. This developed into two forms, the Roman and Italic. Besides these two general forms, there was one particular form which became common in the Northern Countries viz the Black Letter which is almost as angular as the old Runes themselves. The following table gives the Roman & Italic

Orthography (30)

Forms as finally developed through
the Renaissance and the invention
of printing

Roman.

A a

B b

C c

D d

E e

F f

G g

H h

I i

J j

K k

L l

M m

Italic

A a

B b

C c

D d

E e

F f

G g

H h

I i

J j

K k

L l

M m

Orthography (31)

Roman

| | |
|---|---|
| O | o |
| P | p |
| Q | q |
| R | r |
| S | s |
| T | t |
| U | u |
| V | v |
| W | w |
| Y | y |
| Z | z |

Italics

| | |
|---|---|
| O | o |
| P | p |
| Q | q |
| R | r |
| S | s |
| T | t |
| U | u |
| V | v |
| W | w |
| Y | y |
| Z | z |

Orthography 32.

Of these two forms, the Roman has become by far the most common and is the ordinary and general form used. The Italic is restricted to where we need it, i.e. to express emphasis, importance, etc.

Modern orthography continues in directly the M. orthography which as we have seen was itself very emphatic at bottom. This divergence between sound and symbol increased. The influence of the printing press became stronger and stronger, its power being exerted to make the orthography as uniform as possible.

(1) Orthography (33)

(1) Old English Orthography was a phonetic one as far as their defective British-Latin alphabet would allow. M.E. orthography as we have seen above became highly euphonic owing to the introduction of a new basis viz the Norman. In Old English orthography. In early Mdn.E. the application of this euphonic basis was still mainly phonetic but in late Mdn.E. or Present English, through the many silent letters and the development in pronunciation unaccompanied by any parallel development in orthography, we must call the present English spelling euphonic.

(3) Phonography (34)

Dress gives us the two main sound changes in the transition from M.E. to M.O.E. 1) The dropping of unstressed 'e' in initial and 2) the shortening of double medial consonants.

Final 'e' having been dropped in front as above noted, it was also often omitted in writing e.g. M.E. belle M.O.E. bell. So that such words as fall, tell, less etc. having become fall, tell, less etc, this led to frequent doubling of final consonants to denote the end of the preceding vowel e.g. M.E. glas M.O.E. glass.

The final 'e' in such words as hate, hope, was retained to

present emphasis, with *hot*, *but* and
 time this *e* came to be regarded
 as a sign of length of the preceding
 vowel. *of* or this reason, it was
 added to many words which had
 no final *e* in M.E. e.g. *wine*
 M.E. *win*.

After the Middle English period, the
e was always lost, irrespective of
 the length or shortness of the
 preceding vowel, because otherwise
 this final *or* would have suggested
'ow', thus causing confusion. E.g.
'love' would have been mistaken
 for *'low'*.

The M.E. confusion between
 the use of *i* and *e* was carried
 to great lengths in modern English

Orthography (36)

The two letters becoming almost interchangeable. 'y' or 'e' was always written finally e.g. 'Early Mr. Mann', 'Late Mr. Mann', 'Early Mr. Mann', 'Mann', 'Mannie'.

In Early Mod. E. there was confusion in the use of 'i' and 'j', 'i' and 'v'. Both pairs were used almost indifferently both as vowels and consonants e.g. us, vs, join, you, voye. Later, through Italian influence, the present English distinction between the letters became the recognized one viz 'i' + 'u' to be considered and used as vowels, 'j' + 'v' to be consonants.

In Mod. E. 'sh' is simplified to 's' and 'ck' became the regular doubling of 'k'.

(1) Orthography (37)

In early Mod. E. the use of the French 'c' to denote 's' became more common than in M. E., the older 'p' being also retained e.g. once, peace.

Initial 'f' was sometimes doubled to denote the breath sound. This usage is still retained in some proper names.

In M. E. there was no distinct difference in writing between open and close 'ee' and 'oo'. In Mod. E. the close and open sounds of these vowels became so different that it became necessary to distinguish them in writing, i.e. 'ee' and 'oo' were gradually restricted to the close sounds, the open sounds

being represented by the addition
of the letter *e* e.g.

| | | |
|-------|-----|------|
| close | see | moon |
| open | sea | boat |

The open 'o' was, however, more
frequently expressed by single 'o'
with length 'e' after the following
consonant e.g. stone. On the other
hand, this same method was
used to denote the close 'e' i.e.
single 'e' with length 'e' after
the following consonant e.g.
extreme, secrete etc.

We have noted above the
sympnetic character of M.K.R.
orthography but this was a

matter of development in present.
unaccompanied by the correspond-
ing development in orthography
due to the complete indifference
of the mass mind to
authorities. It was in this
period viz Early Modern E. that
we first note intentional euphonic
spellings which we call etymologi-
cal spellings e.g. *task*, *author*
etc. These were introduced at
the end of the old E period
period. One example of analogy
from etymological spellings
is the writing of 'cc' for former
simple 's' in purely English words
e.g. *scythe* vs. *sp*.
If we compare the living

(1) Orthography (41)

English orthography with that
even so short a distance back
as the First Mod. Orthography
(1500-1600), we are struck at once
by the great advance which
~~progress~~ has made unaccompanied
by any corresponding change in
Orthography. In other words, in
First Mod. Orth. the writers as far
as the fixity of their orthography
would allow, wrote phonetically. In
Living English on the contrary, the
Orthography has become so fixed
that it is in a great measure
entirely dissociated from the
spoken language. We can call
Present English Orthography ~~modern~~
only in the sense that any

(1) Orthography (41)

combination of letters or small groups
or hieroglyphs which are known
to represent the fixed sound of
a word, might be termed
phonetic. Otherwise, we shall
have to describe Present English
Orthography as Sweet does viz.
"practically a system of letter
groups which are partly arbitrary
hieroglyphs, partly imperfect
phonetic representations of the
language of the sixteenth century."



Pronunciation

Pronunciation

In our chapter on Orthography we have had of necessity to speak much of pronunciation. O. & spelling as there noted was phonetic and about the change in spelling seen there indicate a corresponding change in pronunciation. In that article we have been obliged to state this change of pronunciation in order to explain what the letter or letters signified. On this account, we will present what is in this chapter on pronunciation that we shall not over the same ground.

Orthography

The pronunciation of O. & has been

determined to a considerable degree
of accuracy by historical records
and by comparison.

The following is a table giving
the O.E. letters and their present.

Vowels.

'a' as in ask (aet) e.g. land, gaff

ā as in father (fædər). star
open, raised

æ as in man (mæn) war, pass,

āe as in there (ðeər) wārm, spārcan

e as in met (mēt) wey, pæp

ē (open) as in men (mæn), engisc, āwende

The difference between these

two sounds 'ē' + 'e' is not expressed.

'The first is the close sound as in
French être, the second is the

Phonetic Alphabet

open sound as in new or. *new, nature*

e as in *may* (e.g. *he, we, her*)

i as in *kit* (e.g. *water, bit*)

u as in *new* (e.g. *we, new*)

o as in *boat* (e.g. *for, off, gold*)

ɔ as in *not* (e.g. *message, going*)

ɒ as in *boat* (e.g. *to, come*)

ʌ as in *mut* (e.g. *sun, but, wood*)

ʊ as in *mut* (e.g. *but, cup*)

ɪ as in *kit* (e.g. *paper, gift*)

ʒ as in *red* (e.g. *group, post*)

The sound of *y* in *yes* is not

found in *new*. *z* is not

found in *new*. *z* is not

found in *new*. *z* is not

pronounced like the German 'ei' or the French 'ai'.

is as in (1) e.g. *micro, quiet*
is as in (2) (e.g.) *friend, hieran*

This 'ie', 'iē' was originally a diphthong but it was smoothed into a single vowel in ordinary West Saxon.

The diphthongs are pronounced just as their component elements whose pronunc. is given above.

They are

| | | | |
|----|-----------|------|-----------|
| ea | as ae + a | e.g. | hall |
| ēa | as ā + a | | ēac, ēage |
| eo | as e + o | | eom, eorl |
| ēo | as ē + o | | ēof |

Phonetic notation (3)

Consonants

'b' was pronounced the same as in Modern.

'c' had a guttural and palatal
pronunciation, the latter being
written 'ç'

'c' was pronounced e.g. child

'ç' - - - - - 'kj' - - - - - 'civie

'd' was pronounced as at present

'f' was pronounced 'v' but before hard
consonants e.g. finger, off.

'g' also had a guttural and palatal
pronunciation, the latter being
written 'g'

'g' when initial or combined with
other consonants or vowels was
pronounced as in e.g. go, good.

In other cases 'g' was pronounced
as the 'g' in 'king', 'giant', 'garden'.

Phonetic

When initial and combined with
it was pronounced as g. e.g. *george*.
In other positions it was pronounced
as *ay* (e.g. *gay*) or *ay* (e.g. *may*).
e.g. *region*

'h' when initial was pronounced as in
Present English e.g. *the*
When non-initial it was pronounced
and finally it was pronounced (X)
as the *ch* in *her* and
catch *loch* e.g. *back*. After
front vowels in some words, it
was pronounced (G) as in *her*.
e.g. *might*, *ig*, *ship*
'h' was originally pronounced
separately in *hal*, *her*, *how* & *hour*

Pronunciation (7)

This digraph came afterwards
to represent the voiceless sounds of
k, p, t, and w, but being pronounced
as Welsh 'llaw', but as in Present
English 'where', 'for' and 'his' as in
Icelandic language, being e.g. 'hull',
'hugur', 'hvir', 'hvar'.

not used in O.E.

k a mere variant of c

l was pronounced as in Present English

m — — — — —
n — — — — —
p — — — — —

q not used in O.E.

r had always a trilled sound
as in Dutch 'r'.

Pronunciation (8)

's' was pronounced z except when combined with hard consonants when it was pronounced 's' as in Present English e.g. *husband*, *forest*.

't' was pronounced as in Present English

'v' not used in O.E.

'w' was pronounced as in Present English viz as a consonantal 'i'.

It is found initially before the consonants 'r' and 'l' and is pronounced as both consonants e.g. *white*, *where*. It is pronounced before all consonants and when final e.g. *stool*, *below*.

'x' as in present English signified ks

y not found in O.E.

z not used in O.E.

Pronunciation (9)

Double consonants must be pronounced double or long. A distinction would therefore be made in

summer (to a) summer (to a) summer (to a)

in (in) in (in) in (in)

the

The distinction between long and short vowels must be closely observed, as there are many pairs of words only distinguished in this way e.g. god (god), god (good)

Stress

In G.E. the general rule of word stress is to put the accent on the first syllable of the word which is generally the first e.g. mān, fāter, hēilīg. This general rule has some modifications and irregularities.

Pronunciation (10)

In Compounds, the first or modifying word has the "first" stress e.g. *hifstürs*.

In Compounds of Preposition + noun, the noun takes the accent e.g. *onbäre, ofdüre*.

In Compounds of Preposition + adverb, the adverb takes the accent e.g. *ymbütan*.

In derivatives, the accent is on the original e.g. *forqieffenis*.

Considerable irregularity is seen in the case of prefixes.

If the article has a varying accent, it receives the accent in adjectives and nouns and is unaccented in verbs e.g. *ymbühert, ymbfor*.

Ed-, mis-, or-, un- although

Nomenclature (1)

unseparable particles always have the accent because of their emphatic meaning.

The general rule for sentence-stress was to accent the modifying word which was generally placed before the word modified.

Middle English

The following are the real sound-changes which took place in the transition to M.E., the details of which will be given in the table to follow.

- (1) The diphthongs $ea, \bar{e}a, eo, \bar{e}o$ became monophthongs
- (2) By weakening of $OE. g$ after

Vowel mutation (2)

palatal vowels, a diphthong was formed e.g. *weil* (warg). After the guttural vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, 'g' became 'w' thus making a combination very like a diphthong e.g. *bowe* (boga).

(3) A diphthong was also formed through the inorganic 'i' which crept in before palatal 'h' and the 'u' which crept in before the guttural 'h' and 'w' e.g. *hēil*, *hōward*.

4. O.E. *ā* became M.E. *ō* (broad)

5. Lengthening of short vowels before *ld*, *ng*, *nd*, *wl*, & *ld*

6. Change of *e* to a through 'w' e.g. *hwat* (heart)

7. Doubling of single consonants frequent.

Phonetic Alphabet (13)

8. Double consonants simplified in unaccented syllables e.g. *unimmune* (unifunnuh).

9. Dropping of consonants especially in unaccented monosyllables e.g. *rich*.

10. Assimilation of 't' or 'd' and 'th' following, becoming 't' e.g. *cut* to 'k' (and 'p').

The following table taken from Sweet's Middle English Primer, will show the probable pronounc. of the vowels and diphthongs. This table is supplemented by the pronounc. of the keywords according to the Phonetic Alphabet.

a all (all) as in father (fader) (not short)

ā dame lady ... father

ai dail (day) as in my (may) but broader
au doup (dow) " " now (now) but broader
e men (men) " " men (men)

I think 'e' was lengthened before
certain consonant combinations as in
'end' and 'the' resulting long vowel,
which was distinct from 'i' being
less broad is denoted by 'e' in
the extracts and glossary.

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| e | still (still) | as in father (father) |
| e | after (after) | " " man (man) |
| e | test (test) | " " see (see), sea |
| e | la tere, leaves (teach) | " there (there) |
| ai | ill (ill) | as in way (way) but broader |
| ai | may (may) | " " " |
| ai | eye (eye) | --- way (way) |
| ai | egg (egg) | --- --- |

✓ Communication (15)

(best) worst
 (ear) whisper
 as though
 as if

| | | | |
|---|--------------|---|-------------|
| i | sitten (sit) | " | sit- (sit) |
| i | wine (wine) | " | wien (wijn) |
| o | hope (hope) | " | hop (hop) |
| o | boc (Book) | " | boek (boek) |

Q, or more; more (more) "more (more)

or noise (noise) as in noise (noise)
or wanted (wanted) " wanted (wanted)

on which I have no

" full (full)

u 101-102 (out) " 101-102 (out)

il s'élève (rise) plus (ply) French

\bar{A}_n , die Tücher, Linien (Tiere) " Linsen (Licht)

Consonants (b)

The only consonants which need special mention are the following.

1. k, p and t when initial or final had the voiced sounds z, dz and 'v', except when before voiced consonants and when doubled.

2. s and f in words of French origin were pronounced as in modern E.

3. In some cases 'z' = 'ts'.

4. 's' was used for 'ss'.

5. 'ch' was pronounced 'sh'.

6. 'h' was pronounced (x) i.e. as the ch in French, everywhere except when initial.

7. 'ch' was pronounced 'tsch'
celle - - - - - Htsch

8. 'c' was at times pronounced s

9. *g* and *j* in French words were pronounced as in M.E. viz *dz*.
10. *z* was pronounced as in *zing* / *young*.
11. *ph* as today was pronounced *f*.
p was silent in *peche* - *wichte*.

As in O.E. double consonants have to be pronounced, double except when final where the distinction between single and double consonants was lost and where the consonants were, in both cases pronounced, long.

Stress

The principle of stress in M.E. was the same as that in O.E. being modified in some respects by French influence.
The accent in French was

Pronunciation

we many words, on the last syllable
and they retained their accent
when introduced into English.
This is just contrary to the English
principle of stress and thus many
of these words of French origin
threw back their stress towards
the beginning of the word. Many
other French words kept their
original stress through the direct
analogy of English words formed
like them. The prefixes al-, mis-
mis- - throw the stress forward

Quantity.

1. Short consonants were lengthened
after a short strong vowel.
2. The long vowels were generally

Vowel lengthening

shortened before two consonants except
before *ld, ng, mb, rd*, and often *st*.

3. Short vowels except the high
vowels *i, ii, u*, were lengthened in
late M.E. before a single consonant
followed by a vowel. When *er, e, en,*
and *ur* and in early M.E. *i* followed
the consonant, this lengthening did not
occur as back-shortening took place.
Sometimes vowels originally long
were even back-shortened. There are
exceptions, however, to the general
principle of back-shortening.

Modern English

In dealing with Modern Eng.
pronunciation, we shall have to

Pronunciation (20)

divide the period into three divisions
and we shall choose those of Sweet.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| First - Modern English | 1500 - 1600 |
| Second | 1600 - 1700 |
| Third | 1700 — |

In our article on orthography,
Mod. E. pron. has been touched
upon. For this reason, we shall
not take it up so minutely as
under other circumstances.

'a' became the broad 'a'

Before 'h' a glide vowel 'u' was
developed.

'a' was rounded after 'u' and 'wh'
except when a back consonant
followed it e.g. was (woz), war.

In second Mod. E. 'a' lengthened

Vowel notation (21)

before r and p and this lengthened 'a' was broadened to 'aa' in the Third Modern period.

'e' and 'i' have remained unchanged 'u' became in Second Mod. L. (A) and afterwards (E) except when between a lip consonant and 'e' where this (A) was rounded again to 'u' e.g. full 'u' generally appeared as 'i' i.e. it was unrounded.

'o' was broadened in Second Mod. L. to its present sound. A glide 'u' kept in before 'k' not followed by a vowel. 'a' became like a short 'aa' and then narrowed to 'e' which was afterwards in Present English made into 'ei'. 'i' was diphthongized in First Modern

Phonetic development

to (ai) which was broadened afterwards to (ai).

'i' was developed into (ii)

'i' was narrowed to e and afterwards

to (ii) being thus levelled with i, except when an 'i' preceded, in which case this development was arrested at the 'ii' stage e.g. great (grai).

'ii' was diphthongized to ai e.g. house (haus)

'o' was moved one step down the triangle becoming ii e.g. moon (muun)

'o' was first narrowed to (oo) and then made into (ou) e.g. stone (stoun).

In broad, the old open sounds have been kept mainly through the influence of the 'i'.

Monophthongs (23)

This 'u' was shortened in first and second mod. & in some words especially before stops. This shortened 'u' followed the rest of the short 'i's and became (ɐ).

'ei', 'ē' became 'ē', 'ai' became 'ai' and thus these two sounds became very similar so that it was common to level 'ei' under 'ai'. The two diphthongs were levelled in second modern English to 'ē' and then made into 'ē'.

'oi' after several variations finally reverted to 'oi' through the influence of the spelling of *my* (i, ɔi) / *oy* (oi). 'ou' developed into *o* e.g. *saw* (ɔ).

In some cases the 'u' was lost, the

Pronunciation (24).

remaining 'a' following the same course
as 'ā'. 'au' from 'a' and 'u' before nasals
also dropped the 'u' generally and followed
the same course.

'ū' became regularly 'iu', 'iu'.

'ū' became 'iu' and 'iu' (iu, iu)

'iu' became 'iu' (iu)

All three sounds were thus
levelled under 'iu'. In Third Modern
English the stress was shifted to the
second element and became thus
'iu', 'iu'. After (n, f, z) and frequently
after 'l' the 'f' was dropped.
So, 'iu' developed into 'oa'

Consonants

'k', 'p', and 'f' were voiced in weak syllables
after 'a' preceded by a weak vowel and

Consonants (25)

followed by a strong vowel became z.
'tj' was voiced to dz in 'knowledge'
and in such words as Greenwich,
Norwich, ostrich etc

'h' when initial was preserved but was
dropped in weak syllables when it does
not begin a sentence
'gh' was dropped in very many words e.g.
might, sight, night, light etc.

The back 'gh' was retained in such
words as enough etc and this lip
element was strengthened in many
words in second middle to 'f'

e.g. enough (enəf)
'R' lost its trill everywhere and in
third Middle English it was dropped
everywhere except before a vowel 'R' lived

Pronunciation (2b)

or before a consonant being represented merely by a preceding glide (ə).

'R' shows great influence on the preceding and following vowels.

(a) It developed a glide vowel before it in some words e.g. flower (flōwə)

(b) er, ir, ur, was levelled under (ɜ) or (ɜr)

(c) The (ɜ) representing r when final or before a consonant modified the preceding 'i' and 'u' into 'ɪ' and 'ʊ'.

'l' was dropped in print. in very many words palm, parlor, baker etc.

'ɹ' and 'z' became 'r' and 'z' and thus modern Eng. (f, z).

'w' rounded a following 'i' and then dropped out. It was also dropped in many weak syllables.

Pronunciation (27)

- 'k' was dropped in pronunciation in very many words e.g. Knight, thank, kitchen etc. (g) was dropped in (grow)
- ɪg was shortened to ɪ except in comparison of adjectives.
- 't' dropped in many words like whistle, rattle etc.
- 'd' preceded by a vowel and followed by r became ʒ in many words and likewise ʒ often became d in combination with r and l.
- 'b' dropped in pronunciation in many words such as think, numb, thumb etc.

Stress

In the matter of stress, we find that modern English has carried on the principles of stress seen in-

Pronunciation (28)

Pr. and M.C. The root syllable which is generally the first, as a rule carries the accent. In foreign words especially long ones the analogy of the nation thus caused the accent to be thrown on to the first syllable or at least to be thrown forward in many words. This tendency has become stronger and stronger.

This is the general rule for foreign words but many retain their original stress, some through analogy with other similar English words, some through being used technically and some to distinguish them from other words.

Pronunciation 1291

It might be laid down as a general rule that the more popular a word of foreign origin becomes, the more likely it is to be given the native stress. On this account we see the same foreign word differentiated through its stress in its learned and popular forms. e.g. minute, and minute.

In present English the influence of stress upon vowels is very strong and therefore the majority of words occurring frequently have a mark and strong form.

The most general principle of sentence stress is that weak stress is given to the subordinate words.

Pronunciation (30)

Quantity

In Present English, long vowels are only found finally and before voiced consonants. They are shortened to half-long before voiceless consonants.

Voiceless consonants when final and after a long vowel are short and vice versa when after a short vowel, they are long.

Unstressed syllables are generally

short

There is a general tendency towards the shortening of long vowels.

Henry Sweet M.A. D. Phil.
of his book on the History of

Phonetic (31)

"English Sounds" gives several tables showing the sounds of the old, middle and modern English vowels and their development. As a result these tables will be given

| <u>Old</u> | <u>Middle</u> | <u>Living Eng.</u> |
|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| mann | man | man |
| sak | pat | sak |
| heard | hard | hard |
| nama | name | name |
| witan | witen | wit |
| helpan | helpan | help |
| neufon | neuen | neuen new |
| stelan | stelen | steal |
| ende | ende | and |
| mete | mete | might |

Pronunciation (32)

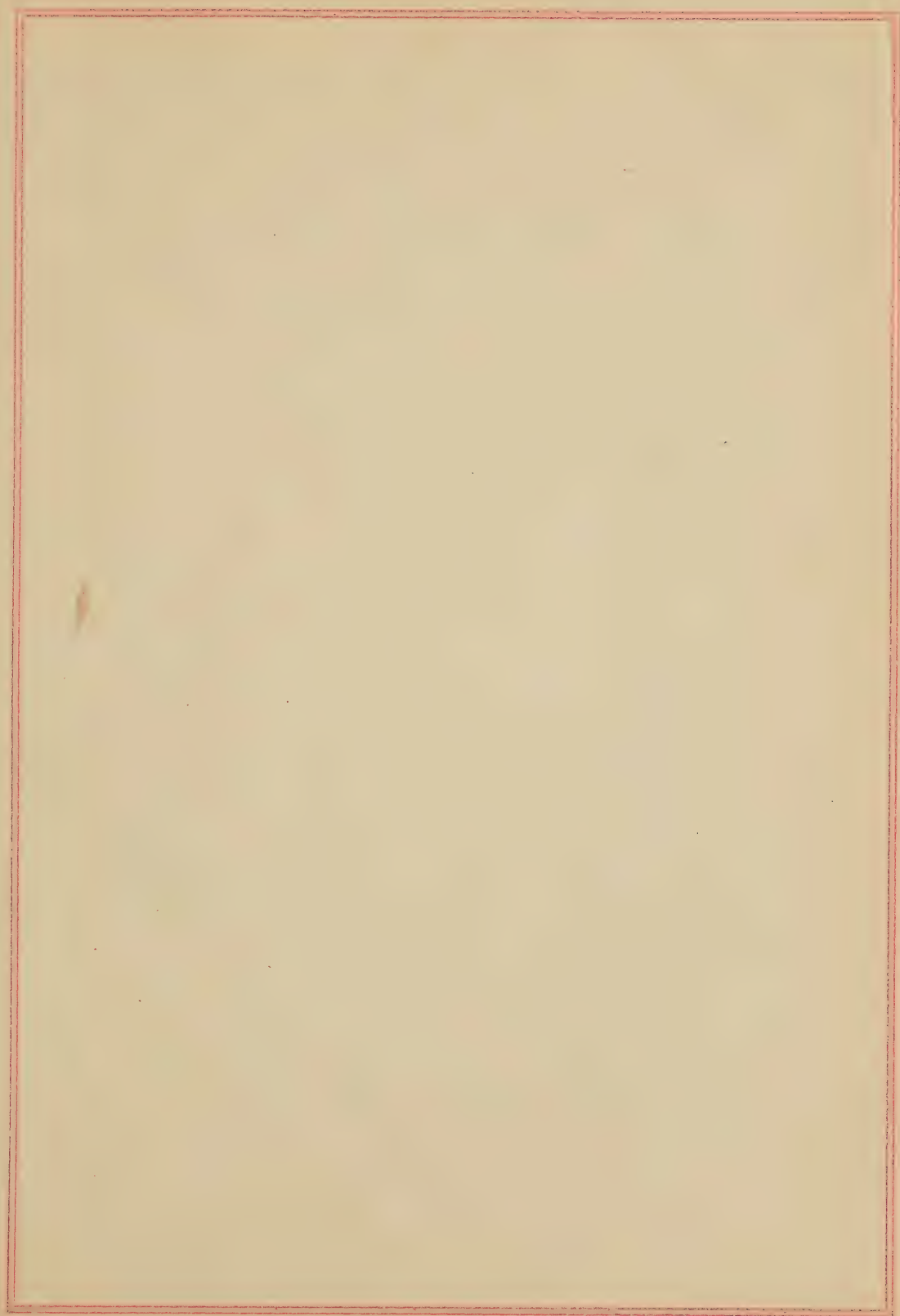
| <u>Or</u> | <u>M. L.</u> | <u>Living - Eng</u> |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|
| sunne | sunne | sun |
| eyen | eyen | eye |
| oer | oer | over |
| open | open | open |
| stam | stam | stem |
| dach | dach | high |
| droom | droom | dream |
| warm | warm | warm |
| geene | geene | given |
| diep | diep | deep |
| huis | huis | house |
| moed | moed | moor |
| fye | fye | five |



Pronunciation (33)

Modern English Vowels

| Int. f | f. M. n | | S. M. n | gl. M. n. | Living Eng. |
|------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | man path vit are war so | a, ɛ, ɒ ɑ, ɔ, ɔ i e u o | æ æ i e ɛ o | æ æ i e ɛ o | æ æ i e ɛ o |
| ɔ, ɔ, ɔ, ɔ, ɔ, ɔ | name urn open hall house moon stone | æ, ɛ, ɒ, ɑ e i e u u oo | æ ɛ i e u u oo | æ ɛ i e u u oo | æ, ɛ, ɒ e i e u, ɒ u, u ou, ɒ |
| | is | ai, e | æ, ɛ, ɛ | æ | ɛ, ɛ |
| | is | ei, e | ɛ | ɛ | ɛ |
| | is | oi, i | oi, ɛ | oi, ɛ | oi, ɛ |
| | is | au, ɒ | ɒ | ɒ | ɒ |
| | is (i) | yy, i | yy, i | yy, i | yy, i |
| is | few | u | u | u | u |
| | you know | ou | ou, oo | oo | ou, au |







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